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$975,000,000 for WPA Is Sought by President; C. I. O. Leads in Auto Vote

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 18, 1940

In Washington: Roosevelt Gives Up Tax Plan

President Roosevelt asked today for $975,000,000 to run the Work Projects Administration next year and simultaneously abandoned hope of getting from Congress the $460,000,000 in new taxes requested in January. In a letter to the Speaker of the House, Mr. Roosevelt held to his original budget figure for WPA with one major exception—he asked permission to spend the entire $975,000,000 in eight months if "necessary to avoid suffering and hardship." [Details: Page 20.]

Arthur B. Purvis, head of the Anglo-French purchasing mission, announced the Allies already have purchased "huge quantities" of three of the latest type American military aircraft. He told reporters that contracts were signed in New York April 17 for unspecified numbers of Curtis pursuit ships and Douglas bombers. A third contract for an undisclosed type of ship would be signed soon, he said.

Convinced that Japan is building at least 43,000-ton battleships, Admiral Harold R. Stark said the Navy contemplated future construction of superdreadnoughts of 50,000 to 52,000 tons. Earlier in a statement the Navy renewed its advocacy of a major air and submarine base at Guam, American island outpost 1,500 miles from Tokyo. [Details: Page 20.]

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas told newspapermen today that his Committee on Un-American Activities was prepared to show that "in the United States we have a Trojan horse situation" worse than the "treason" ascribed to Nazi agents in Norway. He said the Committee probably would start hearings in June on what he called a "Communist-Nazi plot" to set up a puppet state in Mexico.

Senator Robert H. Taft of Ohio announced he would not contest with Thomas E. Dewey for Maryland's vote in the Republican Presidential nominating convention.

C. I. O. Leading in General Motors Ballot

DETROIT (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) won 35 of the first 40 General Motors plants to report today in the bargaining election among more than 100,000 of the Corporation's employees.

Included in the U. A. W.-C. I. O. ranks were such large units as the Pontiac Motor Division and Fisher Body Plants at Pontiac, Mich., the Oldsmobile and Fisher plants at Lansing, Mich., and the Fisher Body unit at Cleveland, Ohio. [Details: Page 20.]

New England units of the biggest National Labor Board Relations Board election ever held, that taking in scattered plants of the General Motors Corporation, proved in today's count of ballots to have split between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. The New Departure Division of General Motors at Bristol, Conn., gave the C. I. O. wing of the United Automobile Workers of America 2,263 votes, the A. F. of L. wing 150, and for neither union 802. At the New Departure plant at Meriden, Conn., 17 miles away, the vote stood 1,000 for the A. F. of L., 636 for the C. I. O. and 117 for neither. [Details: Page 13.]

New York Bars Radicals From Civil Service

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman signed today a measure banning from all civil service jobs persons advocating the violent overthrow of government. The bill strengthens a 1939 law barring such agitators only from classified positions in civil service.

Rhode Island Abandons Savings Insurance Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced today that plans have been abandoned for enactment at the present session of the General Assembly of legislation permitting savings bank life insurance in Rhode Island until an act drawn to fit special needs in this State can be drafted.

Egleston Medal Awarded to Plane Designer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1940 Egleston Medal of the Columbia University School of Engineering, awarded to an alumnus who has distinguished himself in engineering, will go to Grover Loening, aeronautical engineer, inventor, and manufacturer, it was announced by Dean Joseph W. Barker today. Presentation will be made May 2. Mr. Leoning is the inventor of the strut-braced monoplane and the Loening amphibian airplane. He won the Distinguished Service Medal for designing a two-seater military plane.

Russia Reorganizes Economic Council

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia has reorganized its Economic Council, providing for establishment of new economic boards under the Council of People's Commissars. Chairmen were named for boards of metallurgical and chemical industries, machine building, defense industry, fuel and electricity, and general consumption and commodities.

Japan Reports Chinese Rout in Shansi Province

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese Army announced today that Chinese forces in southwestern Shansi Province had been routed in the first large-scale operations undertaken in the Province since last July. The announcement said a three-pronged drive from Yungcheng had cornered some 25,000 Chinese troops in the great bend of the Yellow River at the southwestern extremity of Shansi.

Britain Denies India Complete Independence

LONDON (AP)—Britain today served warning that it would not grant complete independence to India and that any threat of civil disobedience would be vigorously combatted. [Details: Page 7.]

War Summary: Great Britain Warns Italy

In Italy the intensified pro-German and anti-Allied press campaign has brought a quick warning from the British Government, accompanied by the assembling of the Allied fleets at the east end of the Mediterranean. Reports that Italy is hurriedly shipping troops across to Albania and has made the Adriatic Port of Bari a prohibited area, combined with the assembling of the Italian fleet for "maneuvers," has given both the Allies and the small Balkan states considerable uneasiness. The presence of the Russian and Turkish fleets in the vicinity of the Dardanelles has brought the total number of fleets operating in the neighborhood to five.

In Norway the British combined fleet and air force bombed and shelled Stavanger, German-held air and sea base in the southwest, for more than an hour in the early morning. German troops in the south appeared to be mainly consolidating their positions. Movements of British troops at or near Narvik in the far north could not be definitely ascertained.

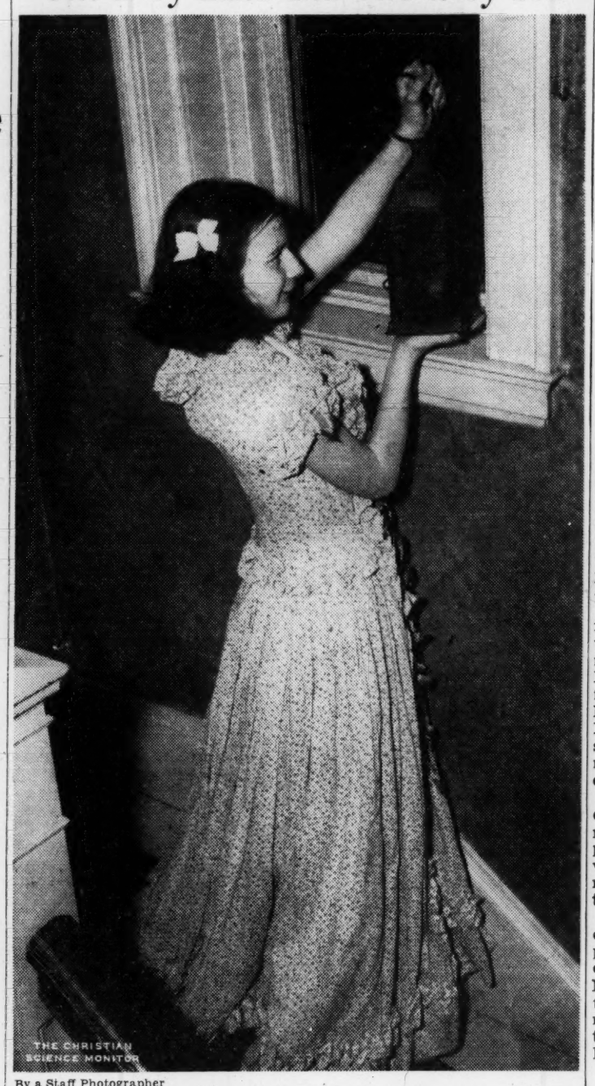
Germany continued to match its air might against Britain's naval forces with reports of an air raid on the British contraband control station at The Downs, on England's southeast coast. The German High Command announced sinking of a British cruiser and damage to several others in an air raid on British naval units returning from Norway. Britain asserted that only one cruiser had been hit, and that it was able to proceed to its home port.

The Swiss Federal Council, after conferring with Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's defense forces, called out an additional 60,000 militia troops, who must join the armed forces between May 6 and July 29. The order is designed to bring Switzerland's forces close to 500,000 men by midsummer.

In Denmark immediate demobilization of the Danish Army was announced by the Danish War Office, only small contingents of troops remaining as a security force.

In Paris Premier Paul Reynaud, concluding his report on national defense, addressed the secret session of the Senate for more than an hour.

'One If by Land and Two If by Sea'



By a Staff Photographer

Mary Louise Auerhamer, Brookline, Mass.

Little Miss Auerhamer, sixth-generation lineal descendant of Paul Revere, is here shown practicing with a Colonial lantern in her Harvard Avenue home today, in preparation for tonight's ceremonies at the Old North Church in Boston commemorating the anniversary of "Hanging the Lanterns."

Revere descendant to hang lanterns in Old North Church: Page 13.

More Cambridge Budget Study After Lively Citizens' Meeting

Cambridge City Council, after hearing a number of plain truths about the "grim" financial condition of the City at a lengthy cut-the-budget session called by members of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association to protest an impending $6.50 jump which would give a $47 tax rate, today is scanning the $7,181,408 budget to see where cuts can be made.

Specifically, the Council is checking up on the arithmetic of Stoughton Bell, President of the Taxpayers' Association, and other speakers, who presented a 10-point retrenchment program which they estimated would bring about a reduction of about $541,000, or $3 from the proposed tax rate.

"This is not enough, but it's a step in the right direction," said Mr. Bell.

"The City Council will now sit and consider our requests," he said today, "It is our hope that the Council will refer the 10 points back to Mayor John W. Lyons with the demand that he cut pay increases, eliminate new jobs, and heed the other recommendations.

"If the Mayor is unwilling to heed the suggestions, it is the City Council's obligation to adopt the budget or to cut it."

The City Council sat as a Finance Committee at the meeting yesterday. More than 1,000 taxpayers struggled to gain entry to the Council Chamber which could accommodate about 300.

The seating limitations were emphasized by Mr. Bell, who at one point took the Councilmen to task for lounging in their comfortable leather chairs while at least 500 women were forced to stand throughout the meeting.

The Chairman was cheered and applauded when he outlined the retrenchment which the Association deems possible.

"The financial situation of Cambridge is grim," he declared," and a State commission may have to take the City over if it continues.

"The City finished 1939 in the red. There were $939,000 of uncollected debts carried as assets on the balance sheet. The City debt is surpassed only by the cities of Fall River and New Bedford, which are controlled by finance commissions," Mr. Bell said.

Other speakers included John J. Shine of Everett Street, Cambridge, hotel and apartment house builder, who took the Mayor to task for leaving while the meeting was in session; John Noble of Sparks Street; William Lackey of Tufts Street, and John H. Campbell, President of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce.

The Finance Committee will meet Monday afternoon, it was reported today, because Patriot's Day exercises have postponed the session regularly held on Fridays.

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'Unexpected War' Stalled Nazis; President Backs Hull on Japan; Secret Pact to Split East Indies?

Says hands-off warning on Netherlands Indies covers the ground in an adequate manner.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—A further stiffening of American opposition toward Japan's present aggressive policy in the Far East appeared today as President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned that American interests would be vitally affected by any Japanese attempt to place the Netherlands Indies under Japan's "protective" custody.

Paraphrasing Secretary Hull's formal statement, President Roosevelt answered a recent pronouncement of Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, that Japan might find this course necessary if the Netherlands were drawn into the European War by declaring that such action would upset the peace not only of the Far East but of the entire Pacific Area.

The care with which the President emphasized the Secretary's remarks is interpreted here as proof of the extreme gravity with which the United States Government views the East Indian situation.

Secretary Hull pointed out that on at least two occasions Japan had promised to maintain the status quo of insular possessions on the Pacific Ocean. He then expressed the hope that no attempt would be made to alter the status quo through other than peaceful and legal means.

Where It Hits Home

One of the most significant portions of the Hull note, it is held here, is the portion dealing with the importance of the Netherlands Indies to this country as a source of raw materials. State Department spokesmen point out that any curtailment of the strategic materials obtained from these Islands would embarrass national defense as well as America's economic position.

In pointing out that the Netherlands Indies form a great belt girdling the southeastern portion of the Asiatic Continent, Secretary Hull was reflecting the belief of American naval strategists that a Japanese occupation would menace not only India and Australia but the American position in the Philippines as well.

Not Necessarily Warlike

While the Hull reaction to the Arita statement is a strong one, diplomatically speaking, it is not at all certain, according to both State and Navy Department circles here, that the United States is pre-

Text of Hull's statement to Japan: Page 6.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

By a Staff Artist

Netherlands Indies

Group of Pacific Islands reported to be commanding attention of several world powers. Dotted line encompasses territory under Netherlands administration.

Eyes on East Indies: Secret Berlin-Tokyo Pact?

Lord Strabolgi (Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy) served on the Admiralty War Staff during the World War and as Commander of H M. S. Bullfinch and H. M. S. Commonwealth. He has written on both naval and economic subjects.

By Lord Strabolgi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—Last year, before the outbreak of the present war, I was in the Netherlands Indies and the British-protected Malay States on my way back from Australia. In many conversations with prominent Netherlands, British, and Chinese residents, I found the general opinion that, but for the strenuous resistance of the Chinese to the Japanese invasion, a direct threat to the Netherlands Indies and Malaya could be expected as soon as Britain and France became involved in a major war in Europe.

It was recognized that the long-drawn-out campaign on the mainland of Asia had put a check for the time being on any such Japanese designs. The argument by those who knew the Japanese and their methods was that, providing their hands were free in China, the Japanese would try to establish themselves in the Netherlands Indies in order to forestall a Nazi conquest of the Netherlands and results that would flow from it.

Now that Reichsführer Hitler and his confederates are threatening all their smaller neighbors, including the Netherlands, Japan is looking anxiously to the future.

Seek World Rule

The Hitler Government is not the only dictatorship aiming at world domination. Militarists who control the Government in Tokyo are also candidates.

Using modern jargon, the Japanese would describe the Netherlands Indies with their 60,000,000 inhabitants and rich natural resources as their Lebensraum. Not that there would be "room" for Japanese settlers. These large islands are already thickly populated by industrious peasantry: but they are valuable markets and produce petroleum, rubber, and tropical products in profusion. If the Japanese could establish themselves there they would turn the flank of British defenses at Singapore by using the Timor Sea as a way into the Indian Ocean.

Japan entrenched in the Netherlands Indies would threaten both India and Australia.

These Netherlands colonies are well administered and prosperous. The Netherlands provides officials and governors, trade and commerce are largely in hands of the Chinese—who make excellent citizens—while the natives are hard-working and peaceful cultivators.

Nazi-Japanese Parley

During the honeymoon of the Japanese-German entente, before the Nazis made nonsense of the anti-Comintern pact by their agreement with Russia, private negotiations took place between Berlin and Tokyo as to the future of the Netherlands Indies in case of certain eventualities.

One of the main attractions for Germany in a successful aggression against the Netherlands would be that in the final peace settlement the Germans might hope that their claim for colonies would be satisfied at the expense of the Netherlands.

That plan did not suit Tokyo.

It is widely believed in Asia and Australia that one result of the negotiations was a secret agreement between Germany and Japan under which, in a general carveup, the Germans would take the great island of Sumatra and the Fed-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

German aim for speedy and total control of Norway ran into a surprise snag.

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that a German transport and a submarine had been hit in the Norwegian port of Bergen during an attack by British planes.

BERLIN, April 18 (AP)—Authorized sources today said that Norwegian King Haakon VII had recognized the Provisional Government Commission set up in German-occupied areas of his Kingdom.

Although he acknowledged the regime merely as an administrative committee, they said, it is accepted in Berlin as the legally constituted Government under Norway's Constitution.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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STOCKHOLM, April 18—In one highly significant sense, Germany's invasion of Norway has already failed.

For it is increasingly apparent, as the details of the German invasion are reviewed at first hand, that the focus of the Nazi effort was to obtain the immediate, and "total" capitulation of Norway.

Instead, Germany is fighting a war on a northern front—a campaign which is endangering rather than safeguarding an important flank.

The Reich, in effect, is itself faced with an "unexpected war."

In a previous dispatch I told how sure the Germans were of occupying the country completely without resistance just as they did in Denmark. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor already know how one unexpected shot upset the Nazi plans by delaying the capture of Oslo and enabling King Haakon and his Government to escape and organize the center of resistance.

If, as scheduled, the German troops had already been in Oslo when the German Minister presented his ultimatum demanding that Norway place itself under German military protection to the Government, the latter would have been forced to accept and all Norway would have been in German hands before Britain realized what had happened.

German Problem

British intervention in Norway would then have been far more difficult, not to say impossible, and Germany would have been free to start a diversion elsewhere.

As it is, Germany must now fight a war on two fronts in Norway—pouring in new men and equipment and burning up more airplane gasoline while English mines, submarines, and warships take a constant toll.

Already Narvik, the key position to the ore supply is slipping from Germany's grasp, and the presence on Norwegian soil of even a few English troops is a powerful stimulant to latent Norwegian resistance.

What was planned as the end of Germany's Scandinavian adventure is only its beginning.

Once Sure of Neutrality

I was here in Stockholm last September, three days after the war broke out. All the book stores and newsstands then were doing a brisk trade in "war maps." These maps displayed a circular section of Europe embracing Germany, France, England, Poland, and part of the Balkans. The Scandinavian countries were left outside the circle, so inconceivable then to Scandinavians was the possibility that the war might spread to their "quiet corner."

Save for Denmark, which was too close to Germany for comfort, one found the conviction everywhere that this time, as before, the northern countries could enjoy their front row seats of this new world series with no more danger than that of an occasional foul landing in the grand stand.

Many recalled the high prosperity they enjoyed in the last World War when Sweden, for example, thrived on trade with Germany—that was before Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reich's economic expert, came along and invented his barter and clearing system—while Norwegian shipowners made fabulous profits despite the heavy toll which the U-boats took of their vessels. Their losses were put at 49 per cent of total tonnage.

Strict Neutrality

In the sphere of foreign policy the Scandinavian countries relied on their strict neutrality to get them by. They threatened nobody and interfered with nobody.

Norway, in particular, made a deliberate cult of her smallness and weakness, neglecting, as it was later proved, even the most elementary defense measures. However disastrous this policy

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Many Indianians Criticize "Two Per Cent Club," but They Like Paul McNutt and Condemn Smearing Tactics of New Deal Against Him

By the Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 17

This pre-convention campaign is producing some curious phenomena.

We have just crossed Indiana and before our Hoosier impressions slip too far into the background, there is a brief interim report to be put into the record. On one of the more curious incidents of this political year. It is a report not on Republican Presidential Candidate Thomas E. Dewey with whom we are now traveling but on Democratic Candidate Paul V. McNutt about whom every Indianian is interested.

Mr. McNutt, the Federal Security Administrator, former Governor of Indiana, former law school dean, former head of the American Legion, former United States Governor of the Philippines, is Indiana's "Favorite Son" and favored politician and, when I left Washington last week, he was being forced to stand up against what was generally described as "slow-motion political assassination" from the New Deal.

For some seven months now internal revenue agents have been scouring the State of Indiana, peering and prying, questioning and cross-questioning, checking and rechecking the income-tax returns of Mr. McNutt and his Hoosier political associates. They have gone back 10, 15, sometimes 20 years and have interviewed hundreds of persons to find out whether Mr. McNutt as citizen, politician or professor, or any of the subordinates in his State machine, have violated the federal income tax regulations.

Now Mr. McNutt has very likely been a beneficiary of and a participant in that quaint but productive fund-raising device which Indiana Democrats seem to have thought up all by themselves, known as the "Two Per Cent Club."

More of System Than Club

The "Two Per Cent Club" is more of a system than it is a Club and if there were such a thing as a Hatch Pure-Politics Law applying to the States, the "Two Per Cent Club" would be considered more of a racket than a system. Anyway, it operates to lift 2 per cent of the salaries of public employees and drop it into the party coffers for election and other political purposes and to a perhaps naive outsider it does look like a method of using the public pay roll to provide a sort of perpetual motion for a political machine.

The "Two Per Cent Club" practice has plenty of Indiana critics including many Democrats, with whom I talked in Indianapolis, and its ethical propriety is not raised by the seven-month income tax inquiry of Mr. McNutt and friends. What is strange and unusual about this "secret" investigation is the way it has been "publicly" carried on for more than half a year, all the time harassing Mr. McNutt by permitting suspicions to mount and yet withholding definite charges or a definite report clearing him of indefinite suspicions.

Mr. McNutt, it is known, has co-operated with the revenue agents and, in order to expedite the examination, has gone so far as to offer them the key to his safety deposit box in Indianapolis.

The information in Indiana is that the investigation agents have completed their work on the ground and have packed up and returned to Washington. But Mr. McNutt is still left figuratively suspended in the air, neither charged with an offense nor cleared by an authoritative report.

Even Foes Deprecate Smearing

The fact is that many persons, in Washington and in the country, who might not care to see Mr. McNutt the next occupant of the White House, consider him the unfair victim of a harsh and powerful smearing campaign designed to pick off yet another Democratic aspirant for the presidential nomination.

More than once in recent years the income tax has been used for, shall we say, unusual purposes. It was to force Huey Long and the Louisiana machine to terms but prosecution was quietly withdrawn when the successors to the Kingfish decided to go along with the New Deal.

It was used to hold up to public ridicule private citizens who were prominent opponents of New Deal policies and who were singled out as "tax avoiders," and criticized as morally delinquent although the Government agreed there had been no violation of the law.

Paul McNutt is exceedingly popular in Indiana, unquestionably a presidential favorite in his State. Republicans and Democrats alike told me they were convinced that if the Federal Government ever gets around to report its Indiana investigation it will completely vindicate Mr. McNutt from any income tax irregularities. Whether other Indiana Democratic politicians who have worked closely with Mr. McNutt at different times will fare as well is uncertain.

Mr. McNutt may be having his troubles, but in Indiana he certainly has his friends, who believe in his honesty, admire his ability and wish him well.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Chicago Makes Headway In Drive for Back Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Backed by citizen groups, local governments here are making headway in solving two of the toughest problems facing Chicago—collecting an enormous load of delinquent taxes, and increasing City Hall efficiency.

Although political contests have been holding the public attention of late, these two long-term efforts to straighten out local financial affairs appear to have little to do with the current political tussle. More and more it is being recognized that whoever holds office, something must be done to get large numbers of property owners to pay over-due taxes, and to make the money go farther. Heading the drive in the county is John Toman, its treasurer, who, by the way, was not up for re-election, and Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney.

The need for action is regarded by all as very great. Impartial experts like Carl H. Chatters of the Municipal Finance Officers Association and the staff of Dun and Bradstreet place Chicago far down the list of large cities when it comes to promptness in paying taxes. There is now owing to the county $140,000,000 in belated real estate taxes, and $250,000,000 in personal property levies. The delinquency on real estate is nearly equivalent to one year's tax roll Some of the trouble dates way back to 1928, when a reassessment order delayed collections for a whole year, putting them off until the collapse of the banks, when many taxpayers were unable to pay anything.

Several plans for compelling payment of these long over-due tax bills are now being tried out, and some are beginning to show results in cash.

At the same time, an effort is being made to bring about economy in the City Hall through a study of its efficiency. The Kelly administration is co-operating in this attempt, say those who sponsor it.

Two organizations, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, have urged the making of this survey, and they are being represented on the official committee conducting it by Graham Aldis, President of the Civic Federation. These two organizations are also providing the expert staff which will carry on the study.

Active in the drive to bring about tax collections, also is the Association of Commerce. Its interest in this municipal matter dates largely from last summer, when it held "clinics" to find out what could be done to enable Chicago to progress industrially. Many persons at that time said that improvement in the tax situation would stimulate all business.

Convinced that tax delinquency was boosting the tax rate, and so acting as a deterrent to building activity and other enterprise, the Association turned at once to give its support to a Citizens Committee on Tax Delinquency already at work for over a year. This group, headed by James A. Cunningham with George O. Fairweather as director, is now a sub-committee of the Association of Commerce.

With the hearty co-operation of these men, Mr. Toman, undertook a campaign for the collection of back taxes when he took office in December, 1938. Two of his lines of action are beginning to show results, and a third is being launched.

Effective work is also being done by the State's Attorney's office, according to students of the situation.

Wonders of Research: Quiet Noise

Supersonic waves used to measure sea depth and find schools of fish—Alloy refuses to melt.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If a tree falls in the middle of Brazil with no one around to hear it, has there been any sound? The answer to this old, old question depends on whether you define sound as vibrations of air or vibrations in an ear. To the natural scientist, the tree falling did make a noise, even though no ear was present to catch it, because it made the air vibrate.

Supersonic waves form another kind of sound that can't be heard. Supersonic sound consists of waves vibrating faster than 20,000 times a second and human ears can seldom pick up vibrations of more than 16,000 vibrations per second, unless aided by electrical apparatus to slow them down. In the Scientific American, Walter Finlay, research chemical engineer, tells of a piece of glass vibrating supersonically to drill and burn its way into wood or glass. Supersonic waves will precipitate chemical fumes or smoke in one second and force some liquids to mix that otherwise won't, water and fat for example.

At sea, ships equipped with ultrasonic devices can send these "soundless sound waves" straight down to the sea bottom, whence they are reflected back to the ship to indicate the depth of the water. Similar apparatus can locate large schools of fish, the sounds being reflected upward from the fishes' backs. Submarines use supersonic waves to locate ships, also to communicate over distances up to 15 miles. Such waves can be focused in a narrow beam, to prevent enemy eavesdropping.

Supersonics is a field from which a great deal more will be heard before many months.

Heated Metal Rings

K42-B, the 8 metal alloy developed by Westinghouse researchers a year ago, the alloy that is stronger than steel at a temperature of 2,912 degrees Fahrenheit, has found its usefulness in the making of dies, valves, steam fittings and perhaps steam-turbine blades. When a bell made of this alloy glows at 1,100 degrees, F., it gives off a beautiful tone when struck with a hammer, while a steel bell heated to the same temperature gives out only a dull clunk.

Gloss Measured

A device which can tell whether the paint or the painter is at fault on a botchy decorating job was described before the meeting of the American Chemical Society by du Pont chemists. It is a "goniopnotometer," operated to determine and measure the gloss of a painted surface. Gloss is dependent upon the degree of optical smoothness, which in turn governs the amount of light reflected. Brush marks, spray waves and other troubles are frequently to blame, rather than the inherent gloss of the paint applied over them, it has been found. It can be employed to gauge the brightness of surfaces and therefore the "hiding power" of any type of coating.

Lost Breed of Dog

For nearly 100 years it has been thought the Hare Indian dog was extinct, but a few months ago John Stanwell-Fletcher, traveling in northern British Columbia through an Indian settlement at Bear Lake, saw a small short-haired, intelligent looking black and white female about the size of a Norwegian Elkhound, with the peculiar light yellow eyes typical of the species. According to the American Kennel Club, this is the first information available on this distinct breed of dog since Sir John Richardson wrote of it in his "Fauna Boreali-Americana," published in London in 1829.

Star Study Simplified

Armand N. Spitz, editor of the monthly news publication of Philadelphia's Franklin Institute, and an ardent amateur astronomer, has written "The Pinpoint Planetarium," a fascinating and practical guide to the constellations, showing their dispositions in the sky from month to month. His directions on how, by pricking in, to make small planetarium domes for the sky of any particular date, are helpful to amateurs, because they are simple. Twenty-four large charts, one for the northern and one for the southern sky of each month are given in the back of the book and can be easily converted into facsimile domes.

Coal Pipe-Lined

America's 100,000 or more miles of pipe line are responsible for the loss of a great deal of the business railroads use to have in hauling oil, and pipe lines may now tap the coal fields which still provide about one third of the present rail tonnage. Standard Oil of Ohio now holds a patent on the idea of sending coal over long distances by means of pipes. The coal is first ground into small particles and suspended in water by means of an undisclosed chemical, just as dirt is suspended in water by use of soap. At the receiving end of the line, the process is reversed and the water removed. The patent was issued about a year ago to Dr. Robert E. Burk of Western Reserve University.

Wide World

Fountain of Fiery Metal

Effect of artificial lightning striking a thin iron wire, prepared for exhibit at New York World's Fair by General Electric

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.18m), Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 6.04mc. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 11 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Friday noon, May 10, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Press Lauded For Its Aid In Civic Reform

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—More propaganda is peddled in a sewing circle than in American newspapers, Donald J. Sterling, Managing Editor of the Oregon Journal at Portland, told the American Society of Newspaper Editors today.

His presidential address opened the eighteenth annual convention of the Society, which brought to Washington more than 100 of the men who shape the editorial policies of the nation's metropolitan press.

The editors assembled to indulge in the favorite sport of all newspapermen, talking shop, and to get from President Roosevelt, Undersecretary of State Welles and other insiders an off-the-record, up-to-the-minute picture of American foreign and domestic policy and 1940 campaign issues.

"In major affairs," said Mr. Sterling, "the newspaper never was in a better situation to expose public wrongs, which it has done in several cities since we last met, notably in Kansas City and New Orleans, while in Los Angeles and St. Louis the newspaper is waging battle for press freedom against oppression by the courts.

"With the passing years, the newspaper has been expanded in its scope of service. It had to be improved in order to survive. In order to survive, it had to be solvent; and, being solvent, it is not subservient. Not being subservient, the newspaper exemplifies the free press, without which no democracy has survived and with which no democracy has fallen.

"The one substantial asset of any newspaper is reader confidence. This is not to be idly booted away by calloused indifference to the public good.

"In any group engaged in casual conversation about any public affair, one is exposed to more varieties of plane and soldi propaganda than ever find their way into any newspaper column."

Kansas Newsman To Be Sentenced In Contempt Case

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18 (AP)—E. B. Chapman, Topeka State Journal editorial writer, was held in contempt of court last night because of his refusal to tell City authorities of his asserted knowledge of liquor law violations.

Police Judge Peter F. Caldwell and City Attorney Mark Bennett directed Mr. Chapman to return today to be sentenced.

The newspaperman based his refusal to answer on his "moral obligation to my informants." He was questioned under a statute prescribing penalties of 90 days in jail or a $300 fine, or both.

The inquiry was instituted by Mayor John Scott, after the Journal published an editorial last Saturday declaring that "five days after the first arrest in the 'vice payoff,' gambling resorts still were accepting bets, bootleggers still were operating and sales were being made all over town by policy games."

Three persons, including a policeman, have been arrested and charged with offenses growing out of an alleged "protection payoff ring." Last week Attorney General Jay S. Parker filed an ouster suit against Police Chief Charles McKnaught, appointed by Mayor Scott.

The Journal has advocated Mr. McKnaught's removal by the City Commission.

Road Curves Used To Turn Lamp Glare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Highway Department, according to S. E. Fitch, engineer, in relocating U. S. Highway No. 80 between York and Cuba, Ala., included gentle curves, so as to eliminate night-time driving hazards from glaring headlights. The road is designed to throw the glare from headlamps of approaching cars to the side of the road.

"This highway," said Engineer Fitch, "is in fact a series of light curves having an angle of less than one fourth of a degree per 100 feet; enough, nevertheless, to divert lights to the side of the road. The curves are so slight that no superelevation is required, and consequently there is no extra wear on tires." He added that the curved-road method, by taking advantage of inequalities in the ground, reduces the cost of grading, and avoids buildings which otherwise would have to be moved.

This Mother Proposes To 'Keep Up With Son'

NEW ORLEANS, April 18 (AP)—Mrs. Ferol Christensen, who wanted to "keep up with my son," has graduated from grammar school with her 19-year-old son Peter.

Both attended evening school. She said her son "reversed the usual homework procedure by helping me with mine."

"Peter and I," she said, "are going through high school together, and college."

Sky Mystery Is Solved: Stars Turn Inside Out

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—The picture of a star turning itself inside out was presented to the world of natural science today by two Harvard astronomers who told fellow savants of the American Philosophical Society that in order to account for the violence and magnitude of supernovae outbursts (distant exploding stars) much of the matter responsible for the increase in light must have come from deep within the body of the star.

In a joint paper before today's session of the annual meeting Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin and Dr Fred L. Whipple of Harvard Observatory offered a theoretical synthesis of supernova spectra, based on the assumption that the "atmosphere" in the vicinity of such exploding stars is expanding at the rate of some 10,000 miles a second. This could account for the observed broadened lines of supernovae spectra, they said.

Unexplainably Explode

Novae or "new stars" are heavenly bodies which because of some unexplained instability suddenly "blow up" to increase in brilliancy several fold within a few days, then over several weeks or months slowly return to normal, perhaps with periodic waxing and waning. Supernovae are similar but more violent outbursts observed among the distant galaxies. To be able to observe them at all, much less capture their spectral lines on the photographic plate, is no little accomplishment for astronomy.

In fact it wasn't so long ago that astronomers defined the nebulae in which they are now finding supernovae, as "irregular patches of soft, cloudlike light," located "at the distance of the stars." The largest patch of light in the sky is the Milky Way galaxy to which we belong, which even a small glass will disclose to be made up of myriads of individual stars. Every star one can see with the unaided eye belongs to the Milky Way.

Resolved Into Systems

Improved instruments and photographic films are responsible for resolving one after another of those hazy patches of light into star systems.

One peculiar thing about the light from stellar objects, granting that light takes time to travel, is that the story it is telling about distant explosions for example, concerns backcasted events that may have happened anywhere from a few years ago to several million. A supernova seen last night may have blown up 20,000,000 years ago or more. Today it may not even exist, events in its past history may not be observed until far in the earth's future.

Then too, if one acccepts the theory that the universe is expanding at an increasing rate, and this seems more logical today than that it is contracting or static, then at the calculated rate of expansion it is doubling its size about every 1,400,000 years. With this figure, more backcasting can be done to determine that it took the universe about 10,000,000,000 years to get where it is now.

Combination of Theories

By combining this theory of an increasing rate of expansion with Prof. Albert Einstein's theory of a curved universe in which a light wave will follow the curvature and eventually arrive back where it started from, then some day a time will come when the rate of expansion may theoretically become so great that light will not be able to complete its tour of the universe, for the universe will be expanding faster than light can travel. It has been compared to a runner starting a race but never getting anywhere because he is put back faster than he can travel.

The Harvard astronomers reported on theoretical determinations of the relative intensities of the lines of 19 spectra of supernovae, including hydrogen, helium, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and iron. Hydrogen, they said, appears to be relatively less abundant than in ordinary stellar atmospheres, while iron and helium appear relatively more abundant.

The ups and downs of certain stars whose light varies because one or more darker stars temporarily passes between it and the earthbound observer, were investigated by Philip Taylor and R. Stanley Alexander of the University of Pennsylvania's Flower Observatory.

Study American Culture

Dorothy Wrinch, fellow of Somerville College, Oxford, England, reported on recent discoveries of atomic patterns characteristic of many types of active molecules, particularly of proteins.

Tomorrow eminent figures in the fields of arts and the humanities will join with savants of the world of natural science in a discussion on the place of American culture in general world culture. The symposium will last all day with papers on the present, past and future of our American culture to be presented by Frederick L. Allen, Associate Editor of Harper's Magazine; Alfred V. Kidder, archaeologist of the Carnegie Institute of Washington; and Lewis Mumford, author of works on cultural subjects.

Van Wyck Brooks, whose "Flowering of New England" won him the 1937 Pulitzer prize for history will lead the discussion.

Byrd Plea for American Unity Stirs Interest Below Equator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A speech by Read Admiral Richard E. Byrd, at Punta Arenas, prior to embarking for the north, in which the Antarctic explorer advocated an intense drive for the union of continental nations, was one of the most forceful contributions to Pan American Week oratory.

The Admiral did not specifically mention the anniversary but his speech has been widely reproduced and quoted during South American celebrations. It was made at the Hotel Kosmos, in the Magellan Strait port, where a banquet was given in his honor by the Chilean authorities and the officers who accompanied him on the expedition.

Admiral Byrd promised that on return to the United States he would "once again" contact Secretary of State Hull in the cause of continental union and humanity. He is convinced there is the greatest interest in his country in maintaining cordial relations with South American countries and he sees no reason why this should not be translated into reality.

War News Dimmed Tenor

Publicity for South American celebrations of Pan American week was dimmed by the international news from Europe. In any case, organizers of local ceremonies and festivities had their eyes fixed principally on Washington where the program of observance was centralized. The average southern resident learned more about the anniversary from the cable news columns of his newspaper and by listening to radio broadcasts from Washington than from efforts to instruct him in his own country. Government authorities resent any imputation that they have been indifferent to the Pan American Union and its anniversary. They insist that the movement is directed from a central office and that they have given their loyal co-operation through established machinery.

The association of the United States Department of Commerce with the celebration of Pan American Week attracted favorable mention. It is a southern complaint that too little attention has been given to trade in the Americas. Everywhere one goes outside official circles in the 10 states below Panama comment similar to this is heard: "Let's have fewer Pan American meetings and resolutions and more trade." The foundations of the Union are considered practically perfect, even in Argentina, where opinion at one time was indifferent, but the demand is widespread for increased attention to the superstructure. That is why the introduction of the commercial aspect was welcomed.

Manufactories Wanted

Admission is made of the recent progress in United States-South American trade relations, with increased purchases of southern produce, and it is asked that this policy should not be discontinued when the European war ends. There are renewed references to the desirability of a continental tariff union, but this would not be acceptable to South Americans on the basis of the United States being exclusively a manufacturing member. These countries wish to continue to sell their raw materials but they will not be diverted from parallel development of their manufacturing industries. Argentina, for one, believes that it has practically reached saturation point—if there is such a limit—in its export trade and that it is now faced with an era of intense industrial development at home.

Mail School Tried On Fraud Charges

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18 (AP)—Government witnesses testified yesterday they bought instruction for jobs never obtained though promised by a correspondence school whose officials are on trial for using the mails to defraud.

Walter J. Lee of Watertown, said James H. Tarr, of Syracuse, Vice-President of the Traffic Inspectors' Training Corporation, told him New York State had appropriated money to support the school. He said he paid $78 for the course, but got no job as assured by agents of the corporation.

William W. Farmer, former school teacher in Virginia, said he took the course at a cost of $90, but got no job. John Carey, of Green Ridge, N. Y., told the Federal Court Mr. Tarr told him the school was supported by the interstate commerce commission. Charles Wolf, of Jefferson, N. Y., added that Mr. Tarr told him the ICC had announced 6,000 men would be needed for traffic positions.

Officials of several railroads and official commissions testified their organizations had no connection with the school.

Other defendants beside the corporation and its officers include these salesmen or field representatives: A. W. Howard, Silver City, N. C.; C. E. McDonald, Jacksonville, Fla.; T. F. McGahee, Melrose, Fla.

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Dewey Launches Texas Attack On New Deal Foreign Policy

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, AMARILLO, Texas, April 18—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey is carrying his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination into new territory today with an increasingly pointed and frontal attack on the whole range of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Entering Texas to dispute at first-hand the claim that the great majority of the State's 26 much-coveted delegates already are sealed to the candidacy of Senator Robert A. Taft, Mr. Dewey is beginning more vigorously and more concretely to challenge the President's conduct of foreign affairs.

The New York Prosecutor is, in turn, basing his own appeal for the Party nomination on a double-riveted pledge to keep the United States at "peace in a war-torn world."

Dewey Outlines Points

It is, perhaps, premature to describe Mr. Dewey's position as isolationist, but his views on foreign policy, as set forth at somewhat greater length than usual in the course of his speech in Oklahoma City April 17 and as touched upon in his latest press interviews include these points:

1. Mr. Dewey charges that the foreign policy of the present Administration is not sufficiently determined and not sufficiently devoted to keeping the United States at peace.

2. He pledges to keep the Nation out of the war with "no temporizing."

3. Mr. Dewey is specifically opposed to extending financial credits to the Allies and against any modification or repeal of the Johnson Act, which prevents United States loans to any country which has defaulted in debt payments.

4. He considers it the paramount obligation of the Government to keep the country not only from any contact with the war but from any contact with negotiations between the warring nations leading to peace.

5. So far as the reopening of the channels of international trade are related to post-war reconstruction, Mr. Dewey advocated unqualifiedly "the preservation of the American market for American agriculture."

Cheering Crowd Rises

A capacity crowd numbering more than 7,000 persons rose cheering from its seats when Mr. Dewey strode on to the platform of Oklahoma City's Municipal Auditorium to deliver the second major address of his present tour. He is leaving a deep impression upon Republican leaders.

While the Oklahoma delegation remains technically uninstructed, Lew Wentz, the State's new National Committeeman and its most influential Party spokesman, expressed a highly favorable judgment of Mr. Dewey. He revealed that a Dewey nomination would mean a Dewey election. That is the essence of Mr. Dewey's appeal to his Party.

While the District Attorney is dealing briefly with matters of foreign policy he is beginning to unfold his opinions more explicitly. It was at the conclusion of his Oklahoma City address that he spoke more at length than previously and his words verbatim were as follows:

"The primary problems which face us are at home. These problems can and must be solved. But there is still another inescapable issue that confronts us.

"We must make secure our peace in a war-torn world. In that we have one great source of strength—we as a Nation are united in our determination to stay out of the war.

Faith Is Great Need

"We must have an Administration which not only shares in this determination but is competent to see it through. We must have an Administration in which the country can place it's full faith—an Administration about which there need be no doubt. Given that kind of an Administration we can go forward toward the solution of the problems here at home.

"The pledge to keep the Nation out of war is one which admits of no temporizing. It can be accepted only from men who have kept their pledged word in the past and will keep their pledged word in the future.

"We must judge this Administration not by it's commitments for the future but by it's past conduct. The record of the New Deal is a record of covenants abandoned, pledges blithely cast aside. On the basis of that record we, as Americans, must conclude that in the emergency of a world again at war, the destiny of the Nation would be safer in other hands."

Mr. Dewey is continuing to direct his strongest and fullest criticism upon the economic policies of the New Deal which, he holds, have "kept the country in the depths of depression for a longer period than ever before in our history."

Pointing out that until the outbreak of the war, the rest of the world was far ahead of the United States on the road to recovery, Mr. Dewey contends that the New Deal has failed to solve either of the two central problems which have confronted it, unemployment and agricultural depression.

"A change in political attitude is the imperative need of our economy today," he declared.

Important Attitudes

"Attitudes are often as important as policies. They can be just as dispiriting on the one hand and just as constructive on the other.

"We have too long neglected the necessary steps to bring about the revival of private enterprise in this country. We have too long permitted Government spending to run away with the national credit. We have too long tolerated Government abuse of the business by which we make our living. We have too long permitted our people to suffer under the burden of continuous unemployment.

"Government and business both must understand that they are the servants of the American people. Then we shall speedily recover the large measure of prosperity which is our national heritage."

Mr. Dewey's present transcontinental swing at times takes on all the appearance of full-dress Presidential campaigning. At Oklahoma City he and Mrs. Dewey were greeted at the station by two colorfully dressed high school bands and the parade to the hotel found many hundreds lining the streets and cheering the Prosecutor.

Spring Blooms at New York Fair

Children Visit 'Gardens on Parade'

The crocuses which are attracting the attention of Peter Morris of Elmhurst, L. I., and Joy Krumm of The Bronx, are the forerunners of the hundreds of thousands of flowers which will attract the gaze of visitors to the New York World's Fair of 1940, which will open on May 11. The Gardens, one of the finest attractions during the 1939 season, will have an abundance of new displays for this year.

Instance of Violence Given In Trial of N. Y. Union Truckers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—A young out-of-state truck driver from Swedesboro, N. J., one of eight Government witnesses at the trial of Local 807 of the Teamsters union and 36 individuals accused of violating the antitrust and anti-racketeering laws, has testified today that he was once forced to pay a local truck helper here $9.42 to get him to unload one five-gallon can of oil from his truck.

When he showed unwillingness to pay, witness declared in Federal court yesterday, that one of the defendants, Bob Dillon, struck him. The Swedesboro driver, Benjamin Mattson, charged the demands of emissaries from Local 807 became so frequent that his employer stopped sending a helper on the truck for the 120-mile trip from New Jersey, and, instead gave him a check, to be turned over to the man the union assigned to unload the truck.

Another witness, Mrs. Anna E. Chudy, Secretary of a Shelton, Conn., trucking firm, said the Local refused to let her drivers join the union, insisting, instead, that she employ local men on trips into New York.

The testimony was presented by United States Attorney John T. Cahill to support his charge that defendants employed guerrilla tactics to force interstate trucking operators to hire members of Local 807 whenever their trucks came into New York, whether additional truckmen were needed or not. This practice, he charged, had increased by $1,000,000 a year the cost of bringing foodstuffs and other products into the City.

Against this testimony, defense counsel sketched yesterday a background of changing economic conditions, including the rapid growth of interstate trucking, which compelled the union to make vigorous efforts to save the jobs of local truck drivers.

For the union, Edward C. Maguire, of counsel, denied the defendants had used guerrilla or otherwise illegal tactics, and said that what action had been taken was for the purpose of solving an economic problem, which had been growing since 1928.

Until 1928, he declared, there was little interstate trucking. Most of it was local, from railroad station to point of delivery, and in that situation Local 807 had succeeded in winning fair pay and somewhat reasonable working conditions for its members. Then interstate trucking began to increase and local door-to-door deliveries to decrease, with resultant unemployment. Driver hardships also increased, and a single Philadelphia truck driver, for example, would have to go about that city picking up freight, then drive it to New York, go about New York delivering it, pick up more and truck it back to Phieladelphia.

Such a run would take 20 hours, while a driver on the Boston-New York run might work 36 to 40 hours at a stretch, he asserted. Local drivers were forced out of work, while out-of-town drivers worked such long hours that highway safety was endangered.

The union then set about remedying the situation, together with honest, non-chiseling operators, he declared. A system was devised, Mr. Maguire said, by which a "mosquito fleet" of smaller trucks would pick up and deliver goods in the cities, while the big trucks would be used only for intercity haulage. This resulted, he declared, in an honest day's work of eight hours, and brought some order into the chaos.

Lumber Exports Gain

OTTAWA—Canada's exports of planks and boards in January amounted to 167,527,000 feet valued at $4,179,467, compared with 156,211,000 valued at $3,248,707, in January, 1939.

Central Buying Aids Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Centralized purchasing of supplies is saving Honolulu thousands of dollars, according to the first report of the purchasing department which was established early last year.

Compiled by Robert W. Smythe, Purchasing Agent for the City, the report lists specific examples of substantial savings effected since the old system of buying at random by department heads was abolished officially March 14, 1939.

Advantages of the centralized system, as outlined by Mr. Smythe, are numerous. Delegation of authority to one office for all buying for the City has centralized purchasing and responsibility therefor, and has resulted in improved buying technique and more efficiency by a small staff working full time.

During the eight months of its existence in 1939 the department negotiated purchases totaling $671,354, of which all but $2,500 was spent in Honolulu.

School Bans Objector To Military Training

NORMAN, Okla., April 18 (AP)—University of Oklahoma officials announced the expulsion of Andrew Kennedy, a sophomore, of Baldwin, New York, because of his refusal to take military training on grounds of conscientious objection.

Mr. Kennedy is believed to be the first student in the history of the school to be expelled for this reason. Reserve Officers Training Corps training was made a required course in recent years by the University's Board of Regents.

Since there are only five more weeks of school, Mr. Kennedy said he might take the training if he were reinstated but he added that he did not intend to return next year.

Dark Horse Might Cost Hamilton His Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18—A new picture of the Republican High Command is being developed in the photographic dark-room of the Committee on Arrangements of the Party's National Convention, here today. Those at work upon it are the powers which, back of the scene, guide the destiny of the Grand Old Party. The aim of these leaders, according ot informed quarters, is to re-elect John Hamilton at his present salary of $25,000 a year to succeed himself and pilot the 1940 national campaign, and, later, to appoint state chairmen in the Northern and Western States who likewise would be on the pay roll.

But should one of the many Republican dark horses receive the nomination, those who are following events here closely believe, Mr. Hamilton's hold on the Chairmanship of the party would be in danger.

This aim of the leaders is new in political history and was said to have been accepted by each of the candidates now in the running for the Republican presidential nomination or by their managers. Confirmation was not possible when this was written.

The plan would not hold good however, if a dark horse were first under the wire when the National Convention meets here on June 24—and the impression becomes more fixed as the days pass that one of the several dark horses now in the grooming will give a good account of himself when the field comes into the home stretch.

The consensus in these quarters was, therefore, that the scheme will go out of the window in the event of such an upset and that Mr. Hamilton's tenure of his $25,000 a year job will depend upon the nomination of one of the candidates—whether it be Mr. Dewey, Senator Taft, Senator Vandenberg or Mr. Gannett—who were reported to have written their names on the dotted line of the proposal.

In quarters unfriendly to Mr. Hamilton carrying the burden of Republican battle strategy, the thought is that he too closely followed the advice of Danton when Revolutionary France took on the invaders from across the Rhine. In a word, they hold he dared too much and that the very vehemence of his denunciation of the New Deal contributed at least in part to James A. Farley's line-up of all the States save two in the 1936 Democratic column. Men upon whom it will be looked to contribute heavily to the Republican war chest have said that they were against the strategy this year that was proved a failure four years ago. They just simply don't like it any more.

If, however, the wishes of these men are overruled by such wheelhorses as Charles D. Hilles and others in charge of the pre-convention arrangements here today, it will be the first time in the history of the Republican Party that all the leaders whose words count have been unanimously back of a national chairman. The National Committee has had six heads in the last 10 years, and during that time it has been a stranger to such smoothly-running political machinery as that perfected by the Democrats under Mr. Farley. Neither have they learned much about publicity, even in the face of Charles Michelson's precepts.

This, at least, is the view of some of the men who drop the dollars into the lap of the Republican treasurer. They voiced hope today that things will be changed when the Arrangements Committee completed its work here and that Mr. Hamilton, if he remains in the driver's seat on the bandwagon, will adopt a strategy more effective in garnering votes.

Volunteers Sign For Norway's War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Two hundred volunteers have registered for service in Norway at the Norwegian Consulate since the German invasion began a week ago and applications are mounting at the Danish consulate, officials made known today. The applicants, mostly Scandinavians in origin, include many women, they said.

Mrs. Rolf A. Christensen, wife of the Norwegian Consul General, is helping to meet the heavy demands made on the office staff by persons seeking assistance in communicating with friends and relatives in Norway. Persons were told that cable messages could be sent, but might not reach their destination. Officials also warned that reprisals might be visited on those to whom the cablegrams were sent, since they were subject to the censorship of countries through which they must pass.

Officials said they had no knowledge of a proposal to form a corps of volunteers here and that the Consulate would have no connection with such an activity beyond registering volunteers.

A communication from national Red Cross headquarters made public by the New York Chapter, said voluntary contributions for Norwegian relief would be applied solely for that purpose.

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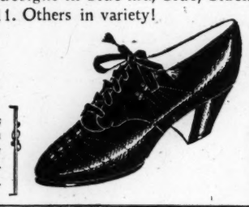

Pediforme Shops: New York, 36 W. 36th St.; Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St. and 838 Flatbush Ave.; Fordham, 2532 Grand Concourse; New Rochelle, 545 North Ave.; East Orange, 29 Washington Place; Hempstead, L. I., 241 Fulton Ave.

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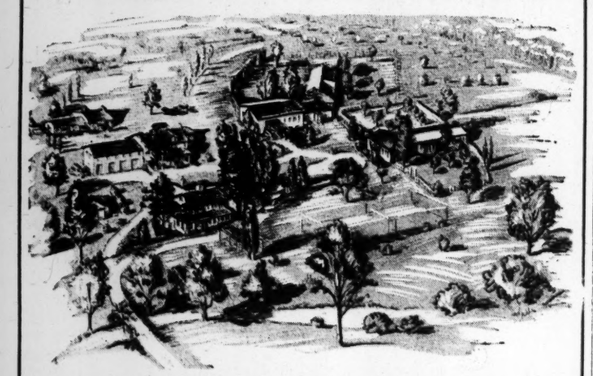

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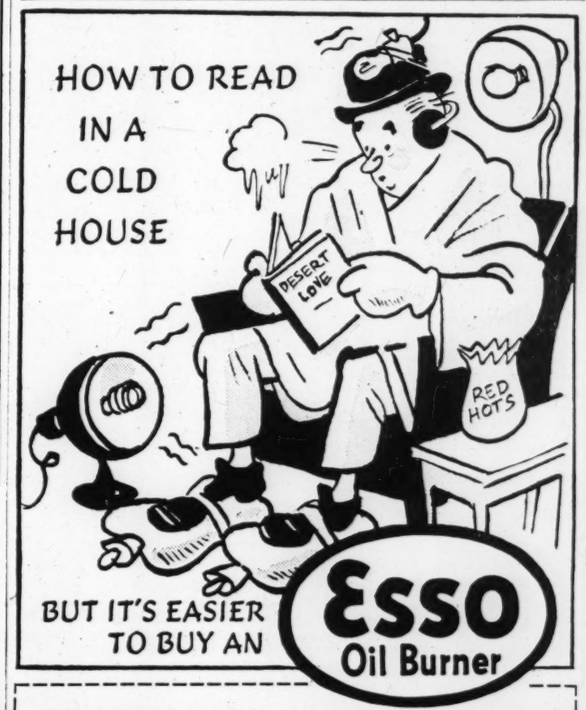

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NORTH WESTERN UNION PACIFIC

British Channel Port Bombed and Bremen Reported Sunk

By the Associated Press

German bombers were reported early today to have attacked shipping in the Downs, Britain's big English Channel contraband control point.

The sound of heavy firing and the roar of intercepting airplanes was heard along the southeast coast before daylight.

The London News Chronicle said the firing resulted from an attack on the Downs, where neutral ships are taken for examination of their cargoes.

Antiaircraft guns were brought into action and British fighting machines went aloft to fight off the attack.

[Censorship prevents the naming of specific areas in cases like this, but it is indicated that the action took place somewhere between Dover and Hastings, in the English Channel; perhaps in the vicinity of the British contraband station in the Downs.]

Bombing and sinking of a British cruiser and direct bomb hits on light and heavy cruisers and a destroyer—all returning from yesterday's British naval raid on the Norwegian port of Stavanger—was reported by the German High Command today.

Amplified Earlier Reports

The High Command's communiqué amplified an earlier DNB, official German News Agency, report yesterday that one cruiser had been sunk and two others damaged.

The communiqué stated that German battle planes attacking several naval units standing off Norway scored four direct hits by heavy and largest caliber bombs on light and heavy cruisers. One destroyer, it was claimed, was hit by a bomb of the heaviest caliber One cruiser was reportedly struck directly by a bomb of the largest caliber and sunk immediately.

The British Admiralty admitted that German planes had bombed naval units returning to their bases, and that only one cruiser was hit and that it was able to continue to its base.

The Berlin Radio Station DJE reported that German planes today sank a British submarine along the west coast of Norway, according to NBC listeners in New York.

Without Grace After May

Meanwhile the British Press Association carried a report today that Germany would launch unrestricted submarine warfare "after May."

A survivor of the torpedoed British Steamer Stancliffe was quoted as saying that the commander of the attacking German submarine had told those aboard the Stancliffe that the Germans would "sink every ship at sight and spare nobody after May."

The Admiralty announced that five officers and 48 seamen were believed to have been lost with the submarine Thistle, which yesterday was reported "considerably overdue and must therefore be presumed lost."

It was also announced that 42 German prisoners believed to be the crew of a scuttled Nazi merchantman have been interned in Scotland.

Say Bremen Sunk

By the Associated Press

Lack of reliable information on the naval action which has been going on around the coast of Norway has given rise to innumerable unconfirmed reports of naval losses on both sides.

In this category is an Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, story of a Norwegian survivor of the torpedoed British steamer Stancliffe claiming that the German liner Bremen had sunk off Norway with 15,000 troops. The Telegraph's report was parried by the Associated Press.

The seaman was saved after the Stancliffe was torpedoed off the North Scottish Coast April 12.

The agency quoted the seaman as saying that a telegram announcing safe arrival at a Norwegian port had been found in the Bremen captain's pocket and that it was sent to Germany by Norwegian authorities.

Still another unconfirmed report is a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm, quoting a "trustworthy" traveler from Norway, as saying yesterday that the German battleship Scharnhorst is lying damaged in Rissa Creek near Trondheim, Norway, with her stern under water.

[First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill reported last week that the Scharnhorst was damaged in a battle with the British battle cruiser Renown.]

The same Reuters dispatch said a German cruiser was aground at Trondheim.

A Stockholm dispatch of the Associated Press quotes another Norwegian reaching Sweden from Trondheim today as saying that the German Pocket Battleship Deutschland was ashore in Osjen Fjord northeast of Trondheim.

[The Deutschland, 10,000-ton sister ship of the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee, was renamed Lützow last October by the Germans who said the name Deutschland was to be given another warship.]

The outcome of the naval battles in connection with the Norwegian invasion have been further obscured by sharply contrasting claims arising in the belligerent countries.

Perhaps most startling of these is a comment on the war at sea appearing in the German newspaper Zwölf Uhr Blatt, which stated that the Allies had lost 36 warships to date in the Scandinavian action. These losses had been incurred through destruction, capture, or damage so extensive as to make them unfit for action, the newspaper reported. Even authorized German sources declined to comment on the newspaper's summary.

French Liner to Go

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP) — A report from the British Broadcasting Company said today that the French liner Ile de France, now in New York, "would soon follow the Queen Mary into service."

The broadcast was picked up in New York by the National Broadcasting Company.

The Queen Mary sailed from New York March 21, one day after the Mauretania left the port where both ships had been tied up since the outbreak of war. The vessels were believed destined for transport service.

At her Staten Island dock the Ile de France is being camouflaged with gray paint, and supplies are arriving. French and British officials refused comment but crew members, irked by the ship's tie-up here Since Sept. 8, said they believed she would be sent to Australia to transport troops to the Near East.

Danish Ship Safe

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The German-Controlled Copenhagen radio announced last night the Danish Training Ship Danmark would remain for the time being in the North American port where it now is berthed.

[The Danmark for several days has been in port at Jacksonville, Fla.]

U. S. Mail Seized

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that more than 50 bags of mail were taken April 8 from the United States liner Manhattan bound for New York. About two thirds of the seized mail had originated in Germany and the rest in neutral Nations, the Ministry said.

"A much greater amount" was seized from the Italian liner Rex at Gibraltar, officials said.

Control of Ships

AMSTERDAM, April 18 (AP)—Minister of Public Works Johan Albarda today asked the Lower House of Parliament to amend navigation laws to empower the Government to prevent ships from leaving port when war dangers are considered too great.

At present, the Government can only advise shipowners not to sail.

A British Catch

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—The Russian motorship Vladimir Mayakovsky, which sailed from here Feb. 28 for Vladivostok with a $2,000,000 cargo of copper and moylbdenum, was caught in the British blockade net at Hong Kong late in March.

The molybdenum, 200 tons of it, lay in transit sheds here for many weeks while Russian interests fruitlessly sought to dispatch it aboard a neutral vessel. British and French intelligence services were declared to have maintained a sharp watch on the metal. molybdenum is used for hardening steel.

That the British blockade in the Pacific would become even tighter was intimated in Washington by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, to keep American and other supplies from reaching Germany by the long route through Russia.

Evidence that the British in the Far East were closely watching trade in Asiastic waters appeared in the report from Bombay that the Bombay naval authority had seized the Danish motorship Godrun Maersk, 1,344 tons, with her crew of 21.

Air Lieutenant's Bravery Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Secretary Woodring has presented the Cheney award to First Lieut. Harold L. Neely for the outstanding act of heroism in the Air Corps in 1939.

Lieutenant Neely, now stationed at Lowry Field, Colo., risked his life last December to land a disabled Army plane in the mistaken belief there was a helpless passenger aboard.

Presenting a bronze plaque and approximately $500 in cash to the flier, Mr. Woodring commented that "peace has its heroes as well as war."

Lieutenant Neely's home is in Huntingdon, Tenn.

Clothes Reach Refugees On River Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SULINA, Rumania—Hitched to the wharf here were the black hulks of three river boats, the only home of 2,000 Jewish refugees from Germany, who would some day, they hoped, reach Palestine and settle there. They had been waiting endlessly for permission to enter their new home.

The most respectable of the boats was heated and adequately equipped. The second, a Budapest boat, was of the shallow variety, with just a hold and a little cabin from which it was steered. The narrow space in the hold between roof and bottom enabled it to be warmed somewhat by the crowded passengers.

The third boat was one of those deep-bellied craft, impossible to heat, and used for carrying grain. Descending into the hold was like going into the belly of a whale. It was in habited by 300 men, who were living without any fire or artificial heat.

Among the refugees there were 88 children, 28 of them less than five years old, the majority of them from five to 10. They were ill clad and without money to buy clothes.

One day three large crates were brought aboard. On being opened they were found to contain large numbers of knitted socks, slippers, sweaters, gloves and jackets. No bill accompanied the clothes; nothing had been asked for or expected. All that was known was that somehow the needs of this particular group had become known to the Save the Children International Union at Geneva, and the needed goods had been shipped off.

Big Plagiarism Suit Over 'Men With Wings'

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—A $2,200,000 plagiarism suit has been filed on behalf of the estate of Frank Hawks, noted flier, and others over production and exhibition of the motion picture, "Men With Wings."

An executor of the estate, the City National Bank and Trust Company of Danbury, Conn., filed the suit yesterday against Paramount Pictures, Inc.

The story, said the complaint, was submitted to the studio and rejected in 1936 but was used for the picture without permission of Wallace Moir, Louis F. Lamont or the Danbury bank. Mr. Moir and Mr. Lamont collaborated with Hawks.

American-Australian Axis Called Need for Safe Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—The prospect of an Australian-American axis is explored in the current number of Harpers Magazine by C. Hartley Grattan, an American who has spent some time recently in Australia studying various aspects of that Commonwealth's future.

Taking the sudden decision of Australia to exchange ministers with the United States as a sign of new trends, Mr. Grattan gives evidence to show that a new build-up in Australia's foreign policy and affiliations is under way. At the back of these moves, he argues, is the fact that Britain's protective arm in the Southern Pacific is not what it was.

In this, he has the support of Premier Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons, of March 7, 1938, in which he said: "They (the distant parts of the Empire) are not so vital as the defense of our own country." He also quotes from a speech made by the veteran Australian statesman, William Morris Hughes, last year in which the latter quotes Admiral Sir Richard Webb, former President of the Naval War College, as saying:

"To imagine that we are going to uncover the heart of the Empire and send our fleet thousands of miles into the Pacific with only one base, Singapore, for our supplies and damaged ships, is to write us down as something more than fools."

Its Own Contacts

As indications of the new point of view in the Commonwealth's foreign policy, he quotes from a speech of Prime Minister Menzies, in which he said:

"Little given as I am to encouraging exaggerated ideas of Dominion independence . . . I have become convinced that in the Pacific, Australia must regard herself as a principal, providing herself with her own information and maintaining her own contacts with foreign powers . . . We must of course act as an integral part of the British Empire. But all those consultations must be on the basis that the primary risk in the Pacific is borne by New Zealand and ourselves. This means increased diplomatic contact between ourselves and the United States, China and Japan, to say nothing of the Netherlands East Indies and the other countries which fringe the Pacific."

Mr. Grattan thereupon explores the prospects of a closer understanding between Australia and the United States. "The United Kingdom," he says, "cannot long continue to absorb the constantly increasing quantities of primary products which Australia would like to pour into it. The British authorities have lately given clear notice that Australia must look elsewhere for markets. The only logical place to look is the Far East." He concludes that after the abnormal war conditions, it will not be difficult for Australia and the United States to reach an agreement about a Pacific policy.

Strategic Outlook

From the strategic point of view, Australia sees the islands owned by Japan stretched across the approach to Australia from the north —"a finger pointing threateningly at it." It is beginning to doubt, says Mr. Grattan, whether Britain will be able to assist in any important way in its defense. Australia is beginning to scent a danger of having to stand alone. "If she is not to stand alone, she must find her way into the American orbit. And where Australia goes, New Zealand must necessarily follow."

Mr. Grattan then proceeds to show that bringing Australia under her wing will be as much to America's benefit as to Australia's, for it will furnish the United States with an invaluable bastion in the southern waters of the Pacific. He is herefore keenly interested in showing that the ties of the British empire are growing weaker, while an American-Australian axis is fast taking shape.

British to Maintain Present Food Stocks

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Minister of Food Lord Woolton today declared that, although "there is no immediate fear" of a food shortage in Great Britain, he intended to keep the existing stocks, even at the cost of reducing present consumption.

In this way "even if the worst ensues, there still will be enough for us," he said.

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★ 1893 ★

On the evening of April 11, Eleanora Duse, great Italian actress, made her debut in Boston at the Globe Theatre in "Camille." Said one critic: "Duse has been seen and she has conquered. One of the finest audiences ever gathered in a Boston theatre last evening early abandoned its mood of cold, critical contemplation and permitted itself to be influenced and swayed at the will of a capricious woman of most significant personality, who is most certainly one of the strangest and most extraordinary actresses this age has seen."

IT was a different world in 1893 when Eleanora Duse first captured the hearts of Boston audiences, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter.

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British Fleet Shells Nazi Base in Norway

By the Associated Press

The British battle fleet steamed over to the German-occupied Norwegian air and sea base of Stavanger yesterday and in the early hours of this morning shelled the base for an hour and 20 minutes.

The fleet was aided by bombers of the air force.

The Air Ministry today announced that German airplanes on the ground and in the air were destroyed yesterday in two attacks on the Stavanger Airdrome.

Other points also were raided and "one hit was observed" in an attack on a submarine, the Ministry said, acknowledging that three British planes were lost.

The Air Ministry's statement said direct hits were made on runways of Stavenger airdrome and that bombs were seen to burst among transport planes parked on the southwest side of the field.

British Ship Hit

For an hour and 20 minutes the fleet shelled the base. A British cruiser was hit by a bomb in returning from this operation, received some damage, but continued toward the base, the Admiralty said.

It was the first time since the war started that naval forces have concentrated on bombardment of land objectives. The previous British naval raid at Narvik primarily was an assault on German warships.

Stavanger, it is understood, was protected by shore batteries, although the short Admiralty communiqué which announced the action made no mention of them.

The town was one of the first objectives of Nazi invasion, and German planes landed there with troops during the first hours of the German thrust into Norway eight days ago.

The place not only has great strategic value in the Norwegian campaign but could be used to cut many miles off the German air route to the British Orkney and Shetland Islands and Scotland proper.

British Silent on Land

While the German High Command retailed a list of so-called British disasters, including the sinking of a destroyer and cruiser and direct bomb hits on a battleship, two cruisers and a transport, the British fighting services remained discreetly silent as to the course of allied land operations in Norway.

Meanwhile Stockholm dispatches state that the German invaders were pushing through Norway closer to Sweden.

Halden, close to the southern Norwegian-Swedish frontier, was captured by the Germans. Other invading forces were threatening the Fossum fortifications in the Mysen neighborhood about 50 miles southeast of Oslo.

Norse General in Sweden

Although the Norwegian military commander of the region, General Erichsen, crossed into Sweden, the Fossum fortifications were still replying to German attacks.

Norwegian military circles said the fortification line, a row of concrete forts, was equipped with guns, ammunition and provisions to withstand a long siege.

Reports from Halden said a force of 200 Germans first occupied the city and later were reinforced by 1,000 more. Military restrictions immediately were imposed forbidding all citizens to leave the region.

With war at its doorstep, Sweden barred foreigners from all harbor and railway stations except when necessary to their travels and from all factories unless they are employees. Foreigners also were forbidden to use private automobiles or taxis in traveling between towns, the only exception being made for Norwegians, Danes, and Finns who were in Sweden prior to Jan. 1.

Battle in Narvik Area

The Germans strengthened their positions in southern Norway while in the north Allied and Norwegian forces battled for control of the Narvik area. Foreign military observers in Stockholm were of the opinion that the fighting for Narvik, where the Germans had been pushed 10 miles south of the ore port, was secondary and that Norway's fate would be decided in the south where the Germans were organized behind a potential defense line across Central Norway.

Communications and highways from the Narvik region southward are poor and it seemed probable the Allies would have to land expeditionary forces elsewhere than at Narvik—perhaps Stavanger, Trondheim, or Bergen—in order to engage the main German units.

The Germans were reported in control of the railway eastward from Trondheim to the Swedish frontier after a bombardment silenced the guns of Hegre fortress, 25 miles east of Trondheim.

Advices to the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said the Germans occupied the fortresses of Oskarfjord and Droebak on Oslofjord during the day and placed them "in the highest state of defense preparedness" in anticipation of allied attempts to force the Fjord.

Norway Holds Forts

Norwegian troops still are holding out in the Bolarne forts near the entrance to Oslofjord despite German attempts to bomb them into submission, the London Exchange Telegraph Agency said today is a dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden.

With the exception of the stretch of water commanded by the Bolarne guns, the Germans now are in complete control of the fjord, the dispatch declared.

About the only mention of furtrer Allied advances on Norwegian soil to counter Germany's reported rapid consolidation of its outposts was a Paris report that France is sending 20,000 men to the north and a belief by military men here that the Allied landing forces were pushing south from the arcttic ore port of Narvik toward the key seaport and railway junction of Trondheim, which lies a good distance inland at the end of a long, narrow and rocky fjord.

Nazis Consolidate Gains

Meanwhile, the German Army was reported pushing north from Oslo and Bergen to establish a definite line cutting Norway in two and making secure the southern half of the country, which contains most things of value in the invaded Kingdom.

Military correspondents chafed at war office delays in further announcements of British landings, saying that if Germany is allowe dto clean up southern Norway unhindered it will be able to fling a line across the central part of the country and that this line, constructed with German ingenuity, would be impossible to assault successfully unless the attack were accompanied by Allied heavy artillery.

The difficulty of moving heavy guns from northern Norway to the rapidly forming central front is manifest in the character of the country, the scarcity of railroads and the lack of good motor roads.

Nevertheless, it was evident that Britain still is relying on the power of its fleet to blockade Germany's northern forces, accompanying the blockade with repeated air attacks on Germany's air and submarine bases.

'Welcome to Virginia!'

© International

Canada's Prime Minister South for Recreation

W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's war Prime Minister, right, is greeted on his arrival at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, by Roland Eaton, the hotel's Managing Director. The Prime Minister, who will be a guest at the hotel for several weeks, plans to devote his time to outdoor recreation, while keeping in close touch with affairs at home. He is accompanied by members of his Ottawa staff.

British Veteran In War Zone Post

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Norwegian news agency, Norsk Telegrambyra, said April 18 the Norwegian Government had been advised of the appointment of Admiral Sir Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans as an extraordinary British naval attaché in Norway and Sweden.

The news agency said the appointment had been received with great satisfaction in Norway.

[Sir Edward saw extensive active service during the World War. As commander of H. M. S. Mohawk, he bombarded the German right wing in Belgium in 1914, winning mention in dispatches. He was mentioned again in 1917 as the commander of one of two British war vessels which engaged and routed six German destroyers.

[Sir Edward served as second in command of the 1909 British Antarctic expedition. He commanded the Royal Australian Navy from 1929 to 1931, and was commander-in-chief of the Africa station from 1933 to 1935. In 1916 he married Miss Elsa Andvord, a native of Oslo.]

Speedy Victory in North Held Essential to Allies

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—The conviction is gathering force here that the pace set so far in the series of countermovements against the Nazis in Norway is insufficient, and that major blows must be struck quickly if the strategic advantage that the Allies have gained by the opening up of the Northern Front is to be maintained.

Two points are stressed in well-informed quarters in London:

1. That the Norwegian conflict is very definitely not a "sideshow" and must not be regarded as such.

2. That the diplomatic importance of developments in Norway demands not merely eventual but immediate, or at least early, success.

Neutrals Watch Development

Evidence continues to multiply that the neutrals, including Italy and Russia, are watching the outcome of the struggle in Scandinavia so closely as to make it clear that they intend to regulate their action accordingly. There is good reason to believe that those departments of the British Government which may have had a tendency at first to belittle the importance of the Norwegian invasion to the Allies have now swung round to the view of the Admiralty that, on the contrary, Norway represents—in the words of the military correspondent of The Times of London today—"a vital front on which the war could be largely lost or won."

A Serious Problem

The realization has grown here in the last few days that Norway now represents a grave strategic military, naval, and air problem for the Allies. The first burst of elation with which the extension of the front northward was greeted in Britain and France has now given way to a more serious assessment of the difficulties involved in driving out the Germans. It is becoming more generally understood that the landing of British troops in the North, important as it is from a moral point of view for the encouragement of the Norwegians to hold out and as a proof that the Allies mean business, constitutes nothing more than the first step of adrive that must attain tremendous force and proportions in a very short time, if anything like a decisive blow is to be dealt Germany in the North.

Speed Is Essential

Reports reaching here daily of the diplomatic situation in Russia and Italy and in the Balkans emphasize the necessity for speed in this connection. There is abundant evidence that Germany is testing out the attitudes of both Italy and Russia to its plans for action in the Balkans. In fact, matters seem to have gone beyond that to the next stage, with Russia concentrating troops near the Rumanian frontier and massing its fleet near the western end of the Black Sea.

In Norway it is beginning to be ruefully realized here both how slender and precarious was the Reich's hold on Oslo, Bergen, and Trondheim the first two or three days, and how greatly this hold has been strengthened since, mainly by reinforcements brought to Norway by planes. It is by no means unlikely that this realization will lead to the decision to strike hard and swiftly at the Nazi strongholds in Southern Norway before the German positions can be still further reinforced.

The shelling of the Stavanger airdrome by units of the British fleets—an operation believed to be unique in naval annals—as well as air attack on the Trondheim airdrome, appear to point in this direction. The importance for the British of putting these two air bases out of action can hardly be overestimated. This applies equally to the prevention of any attack on Britain from Norway and to the preparation of any large-scale attack on Southern Norway by the Allies.

Arms Company Freed Of Conspiracy Charge

LAREDO, Tex., April 18 (AP)—A Federal Court jury yesterday acquitted the Remington Arms Company and two Mexican nationals of conspiracy to ship munitions illegally from the United States.

The verdict clearing the arms firm, Francisco Del Valle Arispe and Gregorio Prieto was returned after an hour and 45 minutes of deliberation. The trial opened April 16.

The indictment charged the defendants sent thousands of rounds of ammunition into Mexico last November 19 without first obtaining the permission of the State Department.

The defense included assertions the ammunition was for target practice and that the Remington company was assured permits would be obtained before the shipments went into Mexico.

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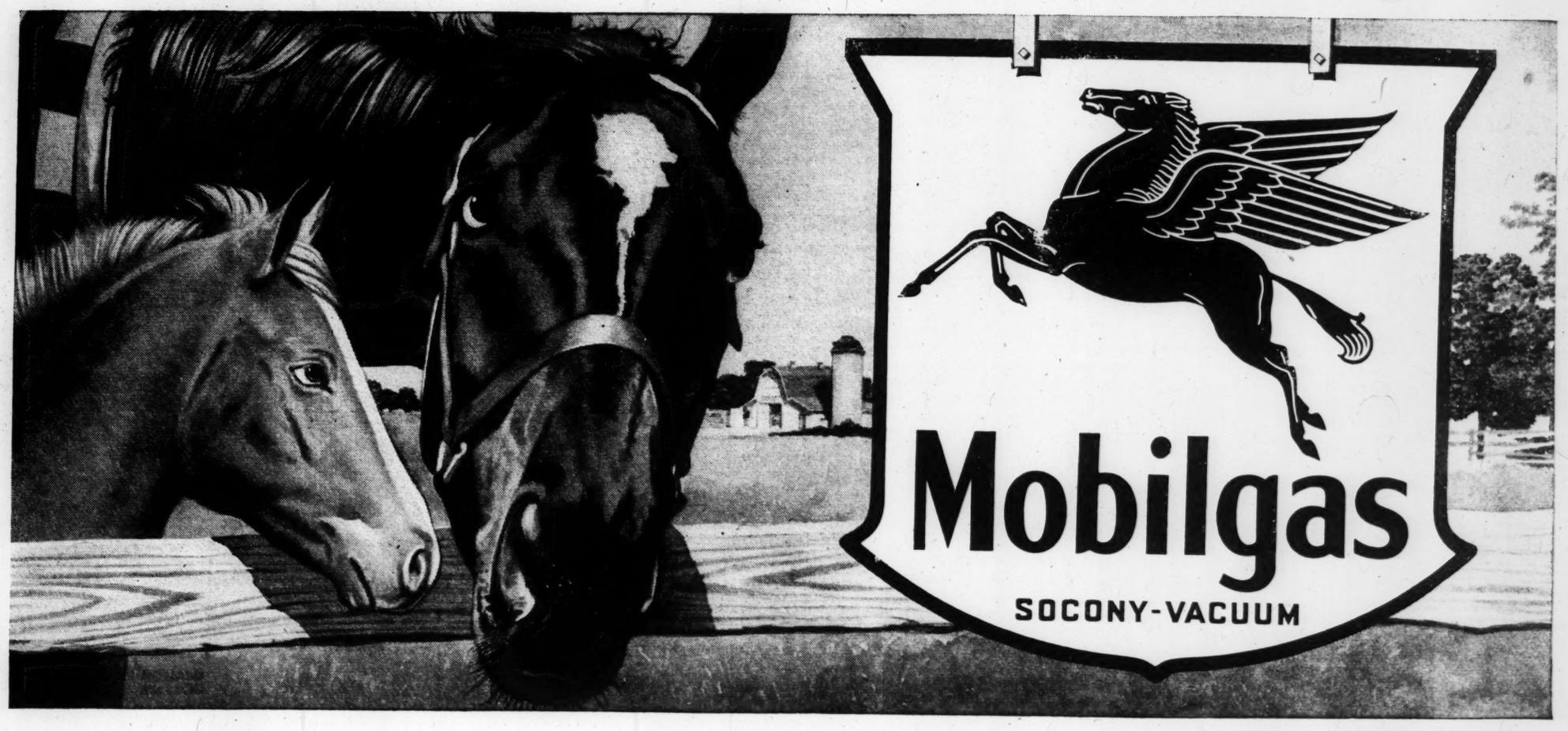

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'No Indies Aid Wanted': Netherlands

THE HAGUE, April 18 (AP)—The Netherlands Government has informed Japan that it neither will ask any foreign government to protect the Netherlands Indies in case the war should spread nor accept an offer of protection if it is made, it was announced today.

Meanwhile Netherlands received with guarded satisfaction the statement by United States Secretary of State Hull, while insisting that "the interests of many countries" would be affected by any attempt to intervene in the affairs of the Indies.

There was no official comment on Mr. Hull's statement.

Japan, U. S. Agree

TOKYO, April 18 (AP)—Secretary Hull's statement opposing any change in the status of the Netherlands Indies was greeted by Japan today as coinciding with Japan's own wishes.

A report on the American statement was made to the Privy Council by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita who focused world attention on the rich Netherlands possessions last Monday by a declaration that Japan would be concerned deeply over any change in the East Indies' status.

Both Japan and the United States based their declarations on apprehension over what might happen to the Island Empire if European warfare engulfs the Netherlands.

In issuing his statement Mr. Hull mentioned that made by Mr. Arita, thus putting on record the positions of both powers. Both depend on the East Indies for vital raw materials such as rubber and tin.

Netherlands Gratified

The Netherlands Minister to Tokyo, J. C. Pabst, called on Mr. Arita and expressed his Nation's gratification that Japan would oppose any change in the islands.

The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, declared "ours was a spontaneous expression aimed at no specific nation and actuated only by recent developments in Europe. Japan hopes to prevent the spread of European war to the Pacific and the step was taken in accordance with this wish."'Mr. Suma said the Huil and Arita statements coincided.

It was asserted that Mr. Arita intended his words to clarify Japan's position in advance of any European development which might come swiftly in modern warfare.

The Foreign Office at the same time attacked a bill pending in the Philippine Legislature which would limit Japanese immigration to 500 persons annually.

Saying that the Japanese Government considered it unfair and was paying close attention to the bill, Mr. Suma declared that "for the past several years Japanese immigration to the Philippines has averaged 2,800 annually.

"Therefore if the proposed bill were passed Japan would receive a great blow. Although the bill aims at equal restriction of immigrants of all nationalities, Japan would be discriminated against unfairly.

"It is well known the Japanese have contributed toward the prosperity of the Philippines in collaboration with the Filipinos for the past score of years and I feel this fact should be taken into consideration especially. I hope that in enacting the immigration act special measures will be provided to conform to the above-mentioned fact," Mr. Suma concluded.

'No Designs'

TOKYO, April 18 (AP)—Commander T. Kanoe, acting as a spokesman for the Japanese Admiralty, said today that Japan's concern as to the status quo of the Netherlands Indies is similar to United States' interest in Greenland but that Japan has "much more vital" interests in the Netherlands' Pacific possessions.

He declared that "development of the natural resources of the East Indies must be made by all means but Japan has no territorial designs there."

Mr. Kanoe declined, however, to comment directly on the statement of United States Secretary of State Hull.

"Mr. Arita's statement was based on Japan's policy of noninvolvement in the European war," Mr. Kanoe said.

"The Navy's great concern is that any change in the status quo of the Netherlands Indies would mean the extension of hostilities into this part of the world, to which the Navy has the strongest objection.

In view of the United States' attitude toward Greenland, he continued, "no wonder Japan is so concerned in the East Indies, especially considering that Japan has a much more vital interest there," than the United States has in Greenland.

Mr. Kanoe declined to name the nation considered likely to upset the status quo. He said that an American press campaign regarding Japan's naval building program, which he declined to discuss, appears "a drive to win more naval funds from Congress."

Launching Set June 13

NEW YORK (AP)—The Navy has announced that the new $65,000,000 battleship North Carolina will be launched at the New York Navy Yard June 13.

The 35,000-ton vessel will be the first battleship launched in this country in 19 years. Miss Isabel Hoey, Daughter of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina wil sponsor the ship.

British Royalty Does Its Bit

Wide World

Princesses Take Over War Duties

Upper: The Duchess of Kent, member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, signs the register at Charing Cross, London, headquarters. Lower: The Princess Royal (Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood), inspects members of the Canadian Signal Corps at Aldershot. Photographs passed by the British censor.

Pact to Split East Indies?

Continued from Page 1

erated Malay States, now under British protection and including Singapore. For their share, the Japanese would have Java, Borneo, and the lesser islands.

Australians, naturally, would expect the London Government to prevent any Japanese incursion into Netherlands Indies.

Before their eyes the Japanese now have precedent of the Danish Faroe Islands occupied by the British; and the Danish dependencies of Iceland and Greenland now under British and Canadian protection.

American Protectorate

What the Japanese fear most is the declaration of an American protectorate over the Netherlands Indies in the event of a German conquest of the Netherlands.

The Netherlands Government in the Pacific has a considerable degree of independence from The Hague. If the military situation in the Netherlands looked bad, the island Government undoubtedly would declare the Netherlands Indies an independent dominion. They also would hope for an American protectorate. This could be established without the movement of a single American warship, airplane, or marine.

The Japanese would prefer to have the British in control of the Netherlands Indies in the hopes that the European war would end in a stalemate and that Japan could get some pickings at the peace settlement.

The British and French navies are strong enough now to carry on the war in the North Sea against Germany, maintain a sufficient fleet to watch Italy in the Mediterranean and also detach a considerable squadron at Singapore as a safeguard for the Netherlands Indies. This Singapore fleet need not be as powerful as the Japanese Navy in the Pacific, so long as it remained "in being" it would be a serious obstacle.

Britain Builds Ships

By next fall the British building program of new ships will enable a stronger squadron to be established in the Pacific provided there have not been unexpectedly heavy losses in the North Sea.

Netherlands forces in the Pacific are well organized, especially the air force. Reinforcements of soldiers and airplanes could be sent from Australia and New Zealand.

Herr Hitler and his advisers would, in any case, have a hard fight to overrun the Netherlands especially with the Belgians fighting with the Netherlanders. Even a complete victory would not necessarily give them the Netherlands Indies; and they know it.

The declaration of Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, and an answering pronouncement by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, has removed much of the attractiveness of any possible aggression against the Netherlands in Nazi eyes.

U. S. Warns Japan Hands Off in East

Continued from Page 1

pared to go beyond mere warnings.

Naval strategists freely point out that an American naval campaign against Japan would be hazardous in the extreme, especially in view of the fact that the Japanese are reported to have added greatly to their naval strength during the past few years. America's major hope for successful action against the Japanese in the Far East would depend upon the active aid of the British, based upon the latter's great Singapore stronghold, according to these same navy spokesmen.

Nor is it any more certain that the American public would countenance an American naval adventure in the Far East. This leaves a full-blown American embargo on exports to and imports from Japan as this country's strongest remaining weapon and even this might not be successful if Japan took over the Indies' rich resources.

Wins Congressional Approval

Congressional approval of Secretary Hull's statement was immediately forthcoming with members of both the Senate and House calling it a sound exposition of the American position.

Senator William H. King (D) of Utah declared that "an assault on the East Indies would be an assault on decency and civilization. By no construction could be it be considered 'friendly' or 'protective.' Mr. Hull is right. I heartily approve his action."

At the same time, however, observers considered as significant that congressional comment lacked belligerency and gave no indication that any sizeable portion of either the House or the Senate would favor naval action against Japan if the latter attempted to seize the Netherlands Indies.

Shake Big Stick

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary, last night declared the United States "must make it clear" that it would "resist any effort . . . to change the sovereignty of any territory which might be used as an advance air or naval outpost from which to attack the Americas."

"It makes no difference, asserted Mr. Roosevelt, a fifth cousin of President Roosevelt, "if the change is attempted by force or is part of a diplomatic settlement made behind our backs—we must resist it."

"If the world knows," he said, at a meeting of the Savings Bank Women of the Metropolitan Area, "and particularly if Germany knows—that we are prepared to use the entire economic, military and naval force of the United States to prevent such a change—the other powers may hesitate to attempt it."

He urged an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to include the Azores, the Canary Islands, Greenland and other islands of the Atlantic.

War Zone Letters May Be Withdrawn

WASHINGTON (AP) — Letters despatched to Denmark and Norway between March 26 and April 10 can be withdrawn from the mails, the Post Office Department announced April 17.

This action, the Department added, was being taken because of "numerous requests."

Letters mailed since April 10 are not eligible for withdrawal. An official said it was "presumed" that those who had sent letters since then were aware of the German invasion and would have no dsire to get them back.

To withdraw a letter the sender must apply to his local post office in time for the application to reach New York by April 26.

All parcel post packages for Denmark are being returned to the senders, but parcel post to Norway has not been suspended because Norway is not regarded as "definitely occupied" by Germany.

War Nationals Are Exchanged

GENEVA, April 18 (AP)—Great Britain, France, and Germany today completed the first exchange of their Nationals since the present war started.

Two groups of women and children passed through Geneva secretly last night and early this morning. There were no military prisoners among them.

Twelve French women and children entered Switzerland from Constance and departed for Lyon. Twenty-four German women and 18 children from France passed through to Germany. Most of their husbands and fathers were left behind as interned civilian prisoners. Men over fighting age may be exchanged in the next few weeks but most families will be separated for the duration of the war.

The International Red Cross, which negotiated the exchange through the United States Embassy in Berlin and the Swedish Legation in Paris, enlisted the aid of Swiss Federal authorities to cloak the transfer in secrecy.

The women and children traveled in special cars guarded by Swiss soldiers.

Text of Hull's Statement On The Netherlands Indies

WASHINGTON April 18 (AP) — The text of Secretary Hull's statement with reference to the Netherlands Indies follows:

I have noted with interest the statement by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs expressing concern on the part of the Japanese Government for the maintenance of the status quo of the Netherlands Indies.

Any change in the status of the Netherlands Indies would directly affect the interests of many countries.

The Netherlands Indies are very important in the international relationships of the whole Pacific Ocean. The Islands themselves extend for a distance of approximately 3,200 miles east and west astride of the equator, from the Indian Ocean on the west far into the Pacific Ocean on the east. They are also an important factor in the commerce of the whole world. They produce considerable portions of the world's supplies of important essential commodities such as rubber, tin, quinine, copra, et cetera. Many countries, including the United States, depend substantially upon them for some of these commodities.

Intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands Indies or any alteration of their status quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies but in the entire Pacific Area.

This conclusion, based on a doctrine which has universal application and for which the United States unequivocally stands, is embodied in notes exchanged on Nov. 30, 1908, between the United States and Japan in which each of the two governments stated that its policy was directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

It is reaffirmed in the notes which the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan— as parties to the treaty signed at Washington on Dec. 13, 1921, relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean—sent to the Netherlands Government on Feb. 4, 1922, in which each of those Governments declared that "it is firmly resolved to respect the rights of the Netherlands in relation to their insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean."

All peaceful nations have during recent years been earnestly urging that policies of force be abandoned and that peace be maintained on the basis of fundamental principles, among which are respect by every nation for the rights of other nations and non-intervention in their domestic affairs, the according of equality of fair and just treatment, and the faithful observance of treaty pledges, with modification thereof, when needful, by orderly processes.

It is the constant hope of the Government of the United States —as it is no doubt that of all peacefully incined governments —that the attitudes and policies of all governments will be based upon these principles and that these principles will be applied not only in every part of the Pacific Area, but also in every part of the world.

Police Were Too Busy To Heed Own Warning

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., April 18 (AP)—Police were busy this week warning motorists that failure to get their 1940 license tags on time would mean arrest "on sight."

Came the deadline day, and the police department had to tuck its automotive equipment away temporarily for lack of a new license tag.

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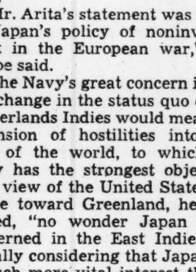

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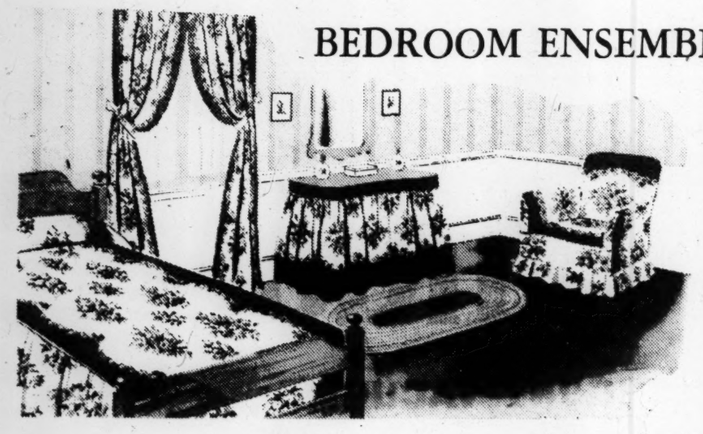

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Netherlands Ready to Guard 300-Year Old Empire in East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Founding of the East Indian Empire of the Netherlands 300 years ago by the formation of the United Netherlands' Chartered East Indian Company is commemorated this year. The anniversary is made the occasion to impress on the Netherlanders of today that they must be ready to make sacrifices to keep their very considerable Empire.

A tercentenary radio address by Mr. Ch. J. I. M. Welter, Colonial Minister, has reminded Netherlands listeners of the long and important history of the company, popularly known as the United East India Company and universally written of as the V. O. C.

In the Indies it was called "The Company" for short. And so strong are the memories of that early organization, so deeply are they rooted in the life of the people, that even today the Netherlands Government is popularly referred to among the natives as "The Company."

The Company grew till it had the power of a state, and was henceforth referred to with respect as the "most noble Company," while its arms, the V within the letters O. and C. were known not only all over Java and The Moluccas, but also throughout the Peninsular of Malacca, Siam, and the East and West Coasts of British India, Ceylon, and even as far as the Cape of Good Hope in the West and Formosa in the East.

This powerful and mighty organization, respected all over the East, had its origin in a country with less than 1,500,000 inhabitants, a fact which amazes the Netherlanders themselves. The question how such a thing was possible is of great interest to those who follow the history of the "most noble Company." Mr. Welter declares that the conclusion he has arrived at is as follows:

"We have only to look at our little towns, with the quiet canals and the safe seclusion of their modest, but seldom stately houses. The longing for intimacy and safe seclusion is at the roots of the character of the Netherlands people.

"But not that alone. Alongside of it—and in wonderful contrast—is the longing to wander to the limits of the earth far beyond the horizons of the little, lowlying land by the sea.

"And," he adds, "an obscure urge drove men away out of the small, middle-class towns with their familiar dwellings, away to the life of adventure, to the wide, unknown world. It was as though they longed to develop the gifts of mind and heart given the people of this small country to develop them in a way which was impossible within its borders, there on the edge of the North Sea."

The Netherlands' East Indian Empire is still large. Its territories cover 2,000,000 square kilometers, its inhabitants number 70,000,000.

And, says the Minister, The Netherlands will remain great, provided they realize, in these days above all, that which remains to them from their magnificent past is looked on by others with jealous eyes. What is above all necessary is the will to hold fast, and in the second place, readiness for sacrifice. Sacrifice in money, not alone for means of defense, but above all for a living, practical administration, answering the demands made upon it, by giving a lead toward the higher development of the people.

Closer economic co-operation between the Netherlands and Netherlands India is the goal of The Institute for Netherlands Economic Interests in The Netherlands Indies, founded jointly by the Minister for Economic Affairs, the Minister for the Colonies, and the President of the Industrial Board.

The Charter of the Institute gives its aims: (a) the development of the market for Netherlands goods in the Netherlands Indies; (b) the collecting of data concerning the industrial development of Netherlands India and the furthering thereof with the help of Netherlands capital.

The Ministry for Econ mic Affairs, in conjunction with that of the Colonies, has nominated members of the Industrial Council and, in addition, a number of representatives from branches of the business life of the Netherlands—industry, banking, export trade and shipping.

In his inaugural address, Maximilien Paul Lèon Steenberghe, Minister for Economic Affairs, pointed out that seven years ago trade between the mother country and the Indies had declined and that the change since then has come chiefly through a series of governmental measures in both countries, so that, on each side, in 1939, the exchange of goods reached a sum of about 100,000,000 florins ($53,100,000). He added that this was very fortunate, seeing that both countries have, more than ever, need of economic collaboration, on account of the loss of so many valuable markets.

The Government, however, is of the opinion that governmental measures do not suffice for this, but must be supplemented by a systematically organized development of activity in Netherlands business life itself.

'Golf House' to Be Park

TOMS RIVER, N. J., April 18 (AP)—The Ocean County Board of Freeholders yesterday accepted "Golf House," the Lakewood estate of the late John D. Rockefeller, Sr., as a gift from the millionaire's son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Board said it would become a park.

Original Poster to President

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Mr. Roosevelt Receives Norman Rockwell Painting

Three Washington, D. C., and New York children called on the President to present the poster painted by Mr. Rockwell for the "Children's Crusade for Children." The Crusade, of which Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vt., author, is chairman, is a children's movement to collect pennies for the relief of child refugees in war-stricken areas. Copies of the poster are being distributed in schools throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. In addition to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Rockwell in the picture are (left to right) Wendy Day, daughter of Mrs. Clarence Day, of New York; Peter Crabtree von Clusman, grandson of William Crabtree, Secretary Emeritus of the National Education Association, and Jerry Rockwell, son of the artist.

Italy Holds Key to Balkan Tension; Five Fleets Mass Near Dardanelles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—Tension in the Balkans, which has been at a high peak during the past week or two, has been further worked up by unexplained signs of activity in Italy.

The fact that the warships of five powers—Britain, France Italy, Russia, and Turkey—were announced yesterday to be maneuvering within striking distance of the Dardanelles under sealed orders is believed to be due to Allied nervousness as to a possible quick move on Italy's part in harmony with German strategy.

Italy has just called four more classes to the colors. It is reported to be dispatching large numbers of troops to Albania. Its fleet has just assembled for what has been described as its "customary spring maneuvers." It is reported to have declared its naval base of Bari on the Adriatic a prohibited zone, from which all unauthorized persons are excluded—although the Italian Government has issued a hasty denial that such a move has been taken at Bari.

Moreover, the wave of pro-German and anti-Allied propaganda in the Italian press has been so persistent during the past week that Britain issued a strong warning to Rome yesterday through Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic, Warfare. Mr. Cross stated that if Italy wished to be treated as a neutral, it must behave like one. "In recent times," said Mr. Cross, "the Italian press has adopted a tone to this country which can only fairly be described as 'hostile.'" He concluded that Britain has every wish to be friends, "but we are a plain dealing and plain speaking people and we should like to know where we stand with her."

The view taken here is that these various moves on Italy's part are, up to the present, tentative and that whether they are to be followed up by drastic action depends to a large extent on how quickly the Allies can apply an effective check to the Nazi invasion of Norway.

Rome and Berlin Strengthen Ties

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 18

An exchange of military commissions between Germany and Italy, already joined in a military alliance, was authoritatively announced here today.

The first members of the German mission already have arrived in Rome, where it was said their visit was "part of a general program under way since 1938, the purpose of which is to maintain constant contact between the armed forces of the two countries."

a part of the Turkish fleet took up positions in the Sea of Marmora near Gallipoli, where, in the last war, the Turks broke a great British assault.

Neutral shipping men reported the Russian Navy already had laid hundreds of mines and was busy laying more in the Black Sea off Odessa and Batum.

Newspapers in Balkan countries headlined dispatches asserting "Italy's hour for decision is near." German quarters in Bucharest openly said that Italy is prepared to enter the war on the side of Germany.

Informed sources consider Rumania the most endangered of the Balkan neutrals because of its great petroleum and agricultural resources. These quarters said Rumania is on the verge of aligning itself with the Near East defense system formed by the Allies and Turkey. They said further that Rumanian staff officers have established contact at Ankara with Turkish strategists.

Additional Rumanian regiments entrained for Bessarabia today.

Red-Rumanian Accord

In an effort, however, to lessen the risk of frontier incidents, Rumania was reported reliably to have reached a tentative agreement with Russia under which the troops of each country will stay ten kilometers (6¼ miles) behind the border. The negotiations were said to have been carried on with the assistance of Adrien Thierry, French Ambassador to Rumania, who is reported leaving for Paris today to make a report.

Nevertheless many Rumanians expressed fear that the Allies preoccupation with Norway may encourage Russia to risk a quick aggressive adventure in southeastern Europe.

Others, however, believed British envoys who left London today to return to their Balkan posts after conferences in London will bring new assurances of full Allied support against attack from any quarter. The Allies already have given formal pledges to Rumania of help in the event of aggression.

King Carol took a further step toward uniting the country under his control by naming Ion Mihalache, former leader of the dissolved National Peasant Party, a member of the Royal Council.

This is the King's first major effort to conciliate this faction which has several million followers, principally in the strategically located Transylvania region which Hungary claims.

Bucharest was puzzled by the announcement that Ion Morusow, chief of the army's counterespionage and chief of the Palace police, is suffering an unexplained gunshot wound.

Sea Maneuvers

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 18 (AP)—Warships of five powers were maneuvering near the Dardanelles as the small neutral nations of southeastern Europe reinforced their defenses and moved to stamp out Nazi influences within their borders.

The Turks hold the Dardanelles Straits, focal point of the naval activity spreading through the Aegean and Black Seas. The neutrals fear this activity may foreshadow the spread of the war.

Allied naval units off the Greek coast were reported to have taken "countermeasures after the Italian fleet assembled in the Aegean for what Italy has called the usual spring maneuvers. The nature of the countermeasures was not disclosed.

Led by the battlecruiser Yavuz,

British Warn India on Independence

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—The British Government warned today that it could not grant India complete independence and, if the Indian Congress (Nationalist) Party fulfilled a threat of civil disobedience, Britain would resist with "full measures."

This warning by Sir Hugh O'Neill, Parliamentary Undersecretary for India, in a House of Commons debate on India, brought a sharp reminder from Laborite Benn of potential German and Japanese threats to India.

"If it should happen that the low countries (Belgium and Holland) are invaded by Germany," Mr. Benn declared, "then the East Indies would pass technically under German control. It must be remembered that between Berlin and Tokyo exists an understanding and India might find herself between two aggressors."

India Rejects Plan

Sir Hugh told the House that Britain had noted "with profound regret that the Congress Party has summarily rejected Dominion status for India or any other status within the Imperial structure."

Acceptance of its demands, he said, would mean "complete severance of India from the Empire."

"It would mean throwing overboard our obligations to the Moslem community and other minorities and the princes, all of whom have emphatically repudiated the Congress policy," he added.

"The situation is difficult and not without danger," Sir Hugh acknowledged, although he said that the Marquis of Linlithgow, the Viceroy, "has done all that any man could do" to obtain acceptance of the proposal that "Indian political leaders should become members of the Executive Council" pending a grant of Dominion status "ta the earliest possible moment."

Government by Decree

Opening the debate, the Undersecretary asked approval for continuation of government by decree in seven Indian Provinces where Congress Party Ministries have resigned in protest against the absence of Indian independence from British war aims.

Sir Hugh concluded that the "only hope" lay in the Indian communities settling their differences, adding that "this may seem a pretty hopeless proposition."

Mr. Benn warned that if there were strikes or riots in India they would mean Britain had assumed a "terrifying" responsibility in controlling the Indian administration.

"We are not competent to do it," he declared. "We have not the information. We are too far away."

He added that British relations with India have been "one of the excuses for untruthful propaganda against us" in the United States.

Cautioning the Congress Party against possible dangers to India, Mr. Benn suggested that Britain urge it and the Moslem League to join in studying "construction of a machine to consider constitutional advances."

Envoys Return

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that British envoys to the Balkan States "have now left or are leaving to return to their posts after visits to this country for purposes of consultation."

"The purpose of the discussions," the Prime Minister said, "has been in accordance with the settled policy of His Majesty's Government—the preservation of peace and promotion of security in the Balkans and the Danubian countries.

"No one of these States, between whom it is the hope of the Allies to see the growth of mutual understanding, has any cause to fear that the Allies or their forces will ever threaten their independence or integrity.

"In the economic field discussions have been conducted on the basis that it is the policy of His Majesty's Government so to develop their relations with these countries as to insure so far as possible a lasting increase in their commercial exchanges with them."

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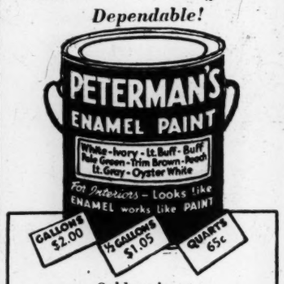
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Three

"See, Jean Valet, your young master gives himself away every time he speaks. Oh, the fine pretty talk of the gentlemen! It is like music of birds! But if they hear this bird's music they will make trouble for him. Mine is the only plan. Your nephew he must be, and this cloth will help the disguise. He must be a backward boy that you can scarce get a word out of."

Pierre, most unwillingly, allowed the dirty cloth to be wound about his neck. Marie handed the jar of salve to Jean.

"Put it on every day fresh," she said. "The smell carries belief with it. My master, this masquerade is for your safety. Show no disgust at anything. Disgust is the mark of your class. Go out, rub your fine hands in the dirt. Get it under your nails."

When Pierre came back from obeying her orders, Marie was still instructing Jean.

"You, too, are too fine to have been a farmer. Say that you were a tailor's man, you and the boy. Such long hours! But you are at last free. The boy's your nephew—the only kin you have. You want to get him to sea as a cabin boy in the hopes it will make a strong lad of him."

She shook Jean by the shoulders, her eyes staring into his.

A Port Across the Ocean

"You understand? With luck you may get him to Brest and aboard one of the American vessels. Be bold when you need be. Boldness will get you further than caution. Try to get him to his uncle and aunt, the emigrés. They say they are in a port called Boston somewhere on the seaboard."

Jean said, "I had forgotten about Madame de la Tour's brother, Monsieur. No word has come from him since he left at the beginning of the troubles.

"They say in the village he calls himself now Monsieur L'Etranger. Oh yes, he has written letters since he emigrated! The letters have not reached the chateau but they have reached the schoolmaster and the village. They have reached Marie!"

She gave them a fierce scrutinizing look.

"Keep to the cattle trails along the moors tonight," she said. "Sleep all day. If you can find the standing stones of the old people, stay there. The villagers never go near them after dark, but they'll do you no more harm than any other stones. After two nights' travel you should be able to follow the roads, and may your wits guard you!"

With one last gesture she swept the napkin from Jean's hand and tumbled the food from it into her own dirty cloth.

"There," she said, "take that. A monogrammed napkin might be the end of you both. Now off on your ways and I'll be off on mine—"

But Pierre would not have her go so easily.

"If I get through, it will be thanks to you and Jean," he said gravely.

The Story So Far

Pierre, awakened by his valet, Jean, had fled by night from the old chateau in which he had always lived, because the peasants, in the upturn of the French Revolution, were marching upon it. They took refuge in a little old hunting lodge in the woods. There Strange Marie, a woman who lived alone in a hut on the moors, alarming the villagers with her odd ways, appeared and offered them advice.

"Why have you been so good to me, Marie, when all the others have turned against me?"

"Because you were never afraid of me, child!" she said, "Hark! There is someone moving in the outskirts of the woods. But they'll move out again!" She gave a laugh that chilled her hearers and catching two knives out of her belt, held them over her head and ran backwards out of the door, down the little path, a grotesque and terrifying figure.

Jean turned back into the room and hastily flung the blanket into the chest. Then he ran outside, picked a branch and returned, sweeping out their footprints left in the dust. The meeting with Marie had aroused him and restored his courage. He had an objective once more, the port of Brest at the furthest point of Brittany, more than a hundred miles away. He had been given orders again, and having lived all his life under orders, they were a help to him, even when given by Strange Marie.

Marie Keeps Watch

"Come," he said to Pierre, "we must go as far as we can before dawn. The moon will be sinking soon," and led the way upwards through the trees towards the bare sweep of the moor beyond. The fire behind them still burned strongly, and with the veering wind they smelled the smoke of it and heard the shouts and the lowing of cattle and the startled clucking of fowl as the villagers looted the barns. Once they heard nearer them a high shout of laughter like a friend's repeated three times, and a distant crashing in the underbrush that told where Marie was pushing some intruder in the woods.

Out on the moor the sky seemed nearer and kinder again. They moved rapidly along the cattle paths, following westward, guided by the sinking moon. A hill rose between them and the burning house and the confusion about it, then another, and another. They were like dark wings screening the fugitives from the disaster behind them.

The air was almost clear now from the smell of smoke. Sometimes they passed crags at the tops of the hills, and once a circle of stones standing in a ring where Druids perhaps had worshipped. Rabbits were hopping in the open places; the night dew wet the old clothes they wore, and the rough shoes Pierre had been given chafed his feet, but he kept on stubbornly. It was nearly dawn when at last he reached out and touched the valet's elbow.

"There is a cross on that hill," he said, with a grave smile, "shall we sit there and eat something now—Uncle Jean?"

Pierre and Jean rested that day in the shadow of a hill in a hollow among the furze, and the next night they traveled again. They had now come to country they did not know. It was more difficult for them to avoid the farmhouse, and more than once they were forced to retreat before the fierce barking of the farm dogs. The food they had brought with them had been eaten. They had a handful of coppers which Marie had tied up in her cloth, but nothing else except the earrings which would be dangerous to show. Jean had fastened them in his hair that was clubbed at the neck and tied with black tape. If they should be searched, he trusted the jewels would not be found to condemn them. Boldness now was their only course. They must obey Strange Marie's instructions and take to the road, trusting their wits.

On the second day they rested again in open country after their night wanderings. Below them they could see the post road and about the middle of the morning they were awakened by the galloping of horses' hooves, the creaking of harness, and the heavy rolling of wheels. It had not rained for several days and the first thing they saw was the cloud of dust rising from some cavalcade, and drifting slowly off into the moor.

As the cloud approached they could make out ten soldiers on horseback coming along at an easy canter, followed by a coach with two lead horses and three wheel horses, the third mounted by the postilion, while another man cracked his long whip from the box. Ten more mounted soldiers followed in the dust of the wheels.

"It's the courier from Paris," said Jean. "They say that further west the King's subjects are gathering. They must be in some numbers for the courier to require such an escort."

Pierre stretched and felt his feet.

"The furze has scratched my legs too," he exclaimed. "Is there any food left, Uncle Jean?"

The man opened the cloth and brought out a dried slice of bread.

"There is this, Master Pierre."

"You must practice now saying Pierre, Uncle Jean. You must speak to me roughly sometimes. Where is your own bread, Uncle?"

"I am not hungry," said the man. His face looked pale and drawn.

Pierre divided the small slice.

"There is a bite for us each," he remarked. "No, take it, Uncle. We must feed our wits, for now it is time for us to follow the highway."

A change had taken place in the boy. But a short time ago, he had been a child looking to others for direction in any difficulty. Now danger had brought out a new authority in him. Though he was sad enough at heart, he spoke with a sort of gaiety to the man, keeping up the other's courage, and making the decisions himself.

Jean sighed and rose, tying the empty cloth to the stick he carried. In silence they walked down to the road through the last drifting dust of the courier's passing.

(To be continued next Thursday)

A drawing by Helen Sewell

Pierre and Jean rested and ate, sitting among the furze

Reading the Clouds

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Red sky at night,
Sailor's delight,
Red sky in the morning,
Sailor's warning.

Almost every boy or girl knows that little jingle. But did you ever stop to think why it works? It works because the words refer to the condition of the atmosphere. And the atmospheric conditions are what makes the weather.

So if you want to know whether to water your garden or not, or sprinkle the lawn, or go on an outing, give a thought now and then to the conditions of the atmosphere. Here are two more of the old weather couplets that will tell you what to look for.

When the dew is on the grass,
Rain will seldom come to pass.

Halo 'round the moon or sun,
Rain before the day is done.

Look at the sky some night. See if the moon shines bright and clear. If it does, plan your outing. If the moon has a wide belt of mist about it like a halo, you had better plan to spend your time indoors instead, for a storm is on its way.

Mackerel sky and Mare's tails,
Make tall ships carry low sails.

Wind is coming, in other words, so say the clouds, and probably rain as well.

This whole game of weather forecasting is a fascinating one. In it, nothing helps quite so much (beside knowing the "poems" above) as a knowledge of the meaning of the wind and the clouds.

The rules for the wind vary according to locality, so a blanket rule cannot be set down. However, this much is true, in each part of the world, there are certain winds that bring certain conditions. In the eastern part of this country it is the east wind that brings rain; the northwest wind, clear and cool; the southwest, warm but clear. Learn to watch the winds, therefore, and know them, and you will soon be running your local weather man a close second.

The clouds are equally important. "Thunder heads" you all know, and always they mean the same thing. They are towering masses of white that look thick enough to slice. As soon as they shove their heads above the horizon you know a thunder storm is on the way. One thing thunder storms do that is not generally known is that they work their way against the wind, not with it.

Then there is the mackerel sky, the cloud condition that is spoken of in the couplet. These are the type of clouds that creep across the sky before you know it. One moment the sky is blue. In the next second it is covered with a field of broken white. Only narrow channels of blue separate the small clouds. And when that field reaches the sun, it is the end of the sun for a while.

Mares' tails, on the other hand, are the dashing men of the sky. It is not their habit to creep, they stand out in bold relief! They are the long streamers of haze that fly high in the blue. And what a blue! But the mares' tails are up there for no good purpose. They are the outriders of a storm. And usually it is a storm that is a storm.

Yes, wind, cloud and atmosphere have their stories to tell.

French Children and America

"If you were given the opportunity to visit a foreign country, which would you choose?" The question was recently put to a number of Paris school children by a French journalist.

"The United States," was the almost unanimous reply.

The children, who were between the ages of 14 and 15, had formed a rosy picture of that far-off country from all that their teachers had told them, and were anxious to become acquainted with it at firsthand. It seemed to them to offer a new way of living, a more simplified way, free from many old conventions. It was, in fact, an ideal country, with opportunities that must not be missed.

In a French primary school, the 13- and 14-year-old girls were given "United States" as a subject in class the other day, and were told to write down any impressions they had formed. The time limit was half an hour. Here are a few of the ideas sent in: "A new country; the center of modern civilization, with great industries and machines doing the greatest part of the work. Very large streets bordered by skyscrapers. Very few historic memorials; fields and fields as far as you can see with machines doing the harvesting quite alone. I should love to go to the United States to see that kind of civilization, so different from ours, and the towns that have developed in such a short time. . ."

"Towns like mushrooms that grow mechanically and out of a spirit of adventure; the land of novels, cinemas, standardized industry. The land of famous business men. Black and white people mixed up all over the country; boxers; adventurers; and people of fine spirit capable of generous actions."

"Life full of movement, pleasure and sport which seems to me to be more agreeable than the life we have been leading here for some time."

"Sun, eternal spring, life in movement, skyscrapers that appear to climb higher and higher; blue sky, joy, land of dreams, blue sea; the large smile of President Roosevelt. New York! Washington! San Francisco! and Hollywood." (This writer seems to have been influenced by the movies!)

"Rapidity in everything. Electrification of everything. People with strong sense of peace. Roosevelt. Sumner Welles. White House. The dollar. . . How I would like to be there and to live that modern life, so grand and original."

Goats—on Loan

The girls of Kecskemét Protestant Circle, Hungary, were often told that the children of poor families needed milk, but that cows were exceedingly expensive. So they bought dozens of goats and "lent" them, for milking, to families where there were many children. The families, they said, might keep the goats until the kids were born. They should then return the old animals and keep the kids for milking in their turn.

The scheme worked so well that it has been adopted by the district superintendent of another county who has bought and distributed 600 goats. His desire is to provide all the needy with goats in the way in which the girls of Kecskemét did.

Two Winning Essays

By Peter White

We print below the two winning essays that were crowded off the page last Thursday. They are by Dorothy Weihrauch, 16, of Toledo, Ohio; and Gladys Flyberg, 12, of Amidon, North Dakota.

Jean Parker, 15, whose address was omitted last week through a typesetting error lives in Swindon, Wiltshire, England. Her essay was on "The Tory Tea Cup."

Tales of Finland

I have enjoyed very much the stories of Finland by Nora Burglon which have appeared on the Young Folks' Page in the last few weeks. Therefore I should like to give my impressions of one of these, entitled "Frost Stalks the Bog."

This is the story of a group of Finnish school children who, wanting to do something to show their reverence for the patriot, Pekki Svinhufvud, have decided to serenade him as he visits Field Marshal Mannerheim. That night as they are passing through the lowlands on their way to the serenade, they stop to sing to Coffee Mia, who had also been in the struggle for independence. They find she is not at home, and as they are leaving they see the dreaded frost, which turns the crops black, descending upon her fields.

They hurry to light the piles of brush which every Finn keeps in his fields and they are forced to spend the rest of the night tending them and protecting the woman's crops. They dare not leave until dawn, though Svinhufvud is to take the morning train.

Later that morning, as they glumly sit in school, there is a knock on the door. The "Keeper of the Door" for the week opens it and there stands Svinhufvud. He has heard about their vigil of the night before and decides to come and visit them since they could not visit him. The "Father of Finland" stays all the morning. When he leaves, the children realize that if they had passed up Mia's fields the patriot would never have come to visit them.

The world-wide admiration for Finland today helps put Nora Burglon's stories across. But this alone could not make them interesting. Her knowledge of everyday Finnish life, which is evident from her explanations of the "sauna" or steam bath, and the fires to protect the fields from frost, the historical interest which accounts of Svinhufvud have, and her use of men who are in the news, for example, Mannerheim in this story and Paavo Nurmi in another, all help raise her tales to the highest level of reading enjoyment.

And to top it all off, her morals, always fitting and proper, seem to creep in and take possession of one without our being aware of their entrance. In this story the underlying moral is that when we do something to help another person, forgetting ourselves and our petty pleasures, far greater happiness will come to us, besides the feeling of having acted rightly.

Dorothy Weihrauch

Crooktail Makes a Friend

I was very interested in the story called "Adrift in the Forest, a Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness."

I always feel sorry for little helpless animals. They seem like little people the way they live and work and play. How they chatter and chirp.

I like the story because it tells about a kind man who loved animals, it seems so true. I like all true stories of animals and their life. We don't have raccoons in North Dakota, though I wish we did. I like where Crooktail sat up and growled when the man was going to give her food, then finally they became friends. She always could tell a friendly smell from an unfriendly one. It all shows how Mother Nature makes them cunning or what to be afraid of and what not to be afraid of. And to smell the tracks of other animals.

How they scampered over the wall with the first sound of an unfamiliar sound. But soon they came back over the wall again to eat. How she raised a family, taught them to mind and behave.

Crooktail's eyes shone with pride. She was so proud of her new family that she strutted there beside her mate. Then following her mate into the night, they were off.

I also liked the story called "True Tom," by Cornelia Meigs, when that little girl went up and led the horse to the barn. Then they got the racks, harnessed the horses and got ready to get the hay in. The ladies also helped to get the hay in before the rain came, while the man that owned the farm went to help the other farmer get his hay in.

Gladys Flyberg

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April's Here!

April's here! A prankish child,
Mischievous and daring;
Mocks us merrily, nor asks
If anyone be caring.
Wears a wispy cloud for hat,
A sunbeam for a feather:
Dress is made of silver mist
And raindrops laced together.
Singing, sighing, swift she steps
Across the wakening grasses;
Through clouds, the sun comes out to smile
Upon her as she passes.

L. JOYCE A. MOORE

Who Is Mr. Hyrie?

Since Lord and Lady Baden-Powell have been in Kenya, Africa, Mr. Hyrie has made his home with them. And who is Mr. Hyrie? He is a pet hyrax.

And what exactly is a hyrax? It has been described as "an extraordinary animal rather like a guinea-pig, but zoologically akin to the rhinoceros and with the climbing propensities of a monkey."

When Sir Percy Everett, Deputy Chief Commissioner at Imperial Headquarters, made a special Scouting broadcast recently in the Empire program, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell and Mr. Hyrie listened in. Immediately afterwards the Chief sent a report on the broadcast to Sir Percy in which he described Mr. Hyrie's disgraceful behavior.

"We have just been listening to your address, which reached us well in our own room," the report said. "The speech was interrupted several times by loud expostulations on the part of Hyrie! He hates the wireless and gives out a violent grating shriek which utterly drowns the broadcaster for the time being; but on this occasion he let himself go with greater violence than he has ever done before, so you can congratulate yourself that you were a more effective speaker (on Hyrie) than any we have heard before!"

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See Also
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE
each Monday for the advertising of Camps

German Spies in Patagonia Cause Protest by Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The existence of a Nazi espionage system in Patagonia has been denounced by Argentine and Chilean traders on the far southern mainland and the Island of Tierra del Fuego across the Magellan Straits. Operations, it is alleged, are directed against the numerous British merchantmen which carry wool and frozen mutton from Patagonian ports.

The curious experience of the British meat carrier Fresno Star, of the Blue Star Line, as related at Puerto Natales, has been published in Valparaiso. This account avers that "mysterious hands" have repeatedly changed the navigation lights in the tricky Patagonian channels, aimed to cause the destruction of British ships. The Blue Star steamer is reported to have been misled in this way at San Julian, Argentina, where it ran aground. It went ashore on a sand beach and was refloated at high tide.

British naval intelligence officers are paying close attention to maritime safety along this inter-oceanic route. The last war proved that the tip of the South American continent, with its fiorded coastlines and numerous islands, provided ideal hiding places and bases for raiding warships. Numerous and scattered German colonies also supplied valuable co-operation. This is remembered at a time when dozens of German merchantmen, capable of speedy conversion into armed raiders, are sheltering in near-at-hand ports, and when Great Britain may be electing this route for sending large liners to the Antipodes.

Harwood On Duty

The British naval watch is directed from the West Indies station, with the main squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, who vanquished the Admiral Graf Spee, protecting the South Atlantic and, especially, the main trade route from the River Plate. This squadron has been reconstituted since the Plate battle, as the damaged Exeter and Ajax are back in English home waters and the Achilles is in New Zealand. Today other cruisers — the Hawkins, Cumberland and Shropshire and the auxiliary Alcantara—are bobbing in and out of Argentine and Uruguayan ports. On the Pacific Coast there are smaller cruisers, the Despatch and Diomede, on patrol, while recently the auxiliary cruiser Rajputana appeared in the South Pacific.

The British Embassy has asked the Chilean Government to instruct its port authorities to be increasingly vigilant of local traffic aboard British merchantment and against sabotage operations by German agents. Chile has promised fullest co-operation compatible with its neutral status. On another matter, according to the newspaper La Union of Valparaiso, Chile does not see eye to eye with Great Britain. Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz is reported to have informed the Embassy that the opposition to the purchase of German ships sheltering in Chilean ports "has not been well received by the Chilean Government."

Negotiations Reported

Last November reports were current of negotiations for the purchase of certain German ships in Chilean ports. Recently, the steamship Frankfurt, at Talcahuano, was specifically mentioned as a desirable acquistion. Negotiations were begun when Great Britain found it necessary to issue a warning. The British attitude was based on that part of international law which only recognizes transfer by a belligerent power in a case where it is not made to avoid war risks.

Another subject of international naval comment is the executive decree in Quito prohibiting the entrance into Ecuradorean waters, including the Galápagos archipelago, of European belligerent submarines. Exceptions are made only for humanitarian cases and when rough seas and the necessity of urgent repairs demand port refuge. The submarines must then navigate on the surface, flying their national flags and internationally-recognized emblems indicating the reasons for taking refuge.

No reports of submarines in the South Pacific have been substantiated. Periodical rumors have been printed of British submarines, attended by a mother ship, having been seen off the coast. Successive reports of submarine appearances in Valparaiso Bay led to a Chilean naval inquiry, but the verdict was negative.

Curb in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, April 18 (AP)—The Netherlands State police were ordered yesterday to investigate illegal possession of firearms as a new step in a campaign to make the country secure internally.

Searches were reported carried out in many private houses.

There were reports that numerous National Socialists (Netherlands Nazis) had been rounded up for investigation of suspicious activities.

Swiss on Guard

BERNE, Switzerland, April 18 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council in an extraordinary session with Generalissimo Henri Guisan today debated new military and police measures, including a closer watch on pro-Nazis who might try to become "Swiss Quislings."

Maj. Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi who proclaimed himself Premier after the German invasion, and other pro-Nazi Norwegian army officers have been the subject of much press comment in Switzerland. Government officials said all precautions have been taken to watch "potential Swiss Quislings."

Swiss soldiers in recent days have been posted at all strategically situated electric light plants, airdromes, telegraph offices, and railway bridges. The General Staff has taken action to speed recall of Swiss troops.

Candidates for High D. A. R. Honor

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Patriotic Society's Continental Congress Making Selections

Election to the list of Vice-President Generals, which leads by seniority to the highest office in the Society, brought these candidates for nomination together in Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. Pictured here are, left to right: (Seated) Miss Marion Seelye, Abilene, Texas; Mrs. Fred C. Morgan, Saco, Maine; Mrs. Wilbur B. Blakeslee, Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Reuben Edward Knight, Alliance, Neb.; (standing) Mrs. B. H. Geagley, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Jacob F. Zimmerman, Harvey, Ill.; Mrs. Eugene N. Davis, Raleigh, N. C.

D. A. R. Aid for Aliens Bans Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Naturalization abuses growing out of war and unemployment were disclosed to the annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution here by Mrs. John Y. Richardson, of Portland, Oregon, Chairman of the Society's Americanism Committee.

As a result of the rush for citizenship to avoid war service or to obtain government relief, aliens have been admitted to citizenship who are "scarcely able to read, write or speak English," Mrs. Richardson reported.

She indicated that D. A. R. efforts to teach aliens, provide them with citizenship manuals and arrange fitting ceremonies in naturalization courts were scarcely able to keep pace with the tide. D. A. R. standards require that new citizens shall be able to speak at least fourth-grade English, and understand the laws of the land affecting them.

Blow at Communism

The Congress, meanwhile, went on record in favor of removal from state ballots of "any political party advocating overthrow of the Government by force." Loud applause greeted a declaration by Janet Richards, D. A. R. founder, that it is "a shame and disgrace" to have the Communist ticket recognized as a political entity in the United States.

In other resolutions the Congress commended achievements and continuance of the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities and voted to co-operate in the observance of a national citizenship day in honor of new voters and newly-naturalized citizens.

Great Patriotic Work

Further evidence of the naturalization wave came from Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, Chairman of the Committee on Ellis and Angel Islands, who reported that demand for D. A. R. work at these portals on the East and West Coast has tripled in the last 10 years.

Mrs. Richardson told the Congress that her work with aliens had convinced her that there is no greater patriotic job than lending a helping hand to the "stranger within our gates."

"Our committee," she declared, "has urged Americanism in speeches, books, study classes, and sermons. We have urged the salute of the Flag and the proper rendition of the National Anthem. We have urged the use of the ballot and the love of America by the alien, but after years of service, I am convinced that you cannot love America unless you love Americans, and if the alien is to love us, we must be good neighbors and good friends."

Mrs. Richardson reported that in New York State D. A. R. members had taken 750 aliens to visit historic spots in the last year. In Oregon they assisted 2,160 newly-naturalized citizens to register and vote. Missouri reported assisting Jewish refugees. Florida worked chiefly to develop better understanding between Negroes and whites. Mississippi concentrated on aiding underprivileged Negro children. Massachusetts chapters supported 85 Americanization teachers.

Give Citizenship Manuals

Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, of Lisbon, N. H., told the Congress of the distribution of 76,212 more D. A. R. citizenship manuals this year than last. Largest number were in English, with Italian second, and German and Polish as runners-up. The manual is printed in 18 languages.

The Congress voted yesterday to clear the outstanding debt of $100,000 on $1,000,000 Constitution Hall here by next Oct. 11, when the Society celebrates its 50th anniversary. In other resolutions, the Congress expressed appreciation to the Forest Service for its co-operation in their "penny pines" reforestation project, ordered the printing of a special anniversary number of the National Historical Magazine, and agreed to devote more attention to the two D. A. R. schools, the Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama and Tamassee, in South Carolina, by adding no more schools to their "approved list."

Schools now on the approved list are the American International College, Berea College, Berry Schools, Blue Ridge Industrial School, Carr Creek Community Center, Crossnore School, Hillside School, Hindman School, Lincoln Memorial University, Maryville College, Northland College, and Pine Mountain Settlement School.

By-Laws Are Amended

The Society amended its by-laws to divide its 21 Vice-Presidents General into a First, Second and Third Vice-President General and 18 other Vice-Presidents General, so as to provide an order of succession for the office of President-General, in case of an interrupted term.

Fulton Oursler, Editor of Liberty Magazine, told the Congress that the United States is the target for the propaganda of nine-tenths of the world. "In this very universality of attack," Mr. Oursler saw the "greatest hope."

"The more lies they tell us, the less we are likely to believe any of them," he explained.

Sees Signs of "Jitters"

"What does concern me," Mr. Oursler added, "is what will happen to America as a result of some of our leaders who are afraid of this propaganda. These leaders show signs of having the jitters. They begin to circulate a propaganda of their own, born in panic and in the folly that panic can breed."

Citing the wide range of propaganda in the United States today, Mr. Oursler charged that in Hollywood "certain directors and writers conspire together to slip into dialogue and action Communist propaganda.

"The British say they are not employing propaganda of any kind in the United States," he continued. "That is an excellent kind of propaganda itself. Lord Lothian's speeches . . . are masterpieces of understanding of the American point of view, and therefore masterpieces of strategy."

Prize for Essay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C.—From a total of 4,000 members of 95 Junior American Citizens' Clubs in South Carolina, Miss Betty Munn of Camden was awarded the prize for the best essay on "Good Citizenship" offered by Miss Lydia Herrick Brown, State Chairman, Junior American Citizens' Committee, South Carolina D. A. R., which sponsored the competition.

Miss Munn is a member of Kershaw J. A. C. Club in Camden high school. This is one of the 12 clubs sponsored by the Hobkirk Hill Chapter, D. A. R. Citizenship training is a primary objective of this D. A. R. Chapter.

A Blitzkrieg Slows Down

Continued from Page 1

proved, we owe one bit of gratitude to the Norwegians. They showed to the world what can be achieved, even in a comparatively poor country such as theirs, to raise the standard of living, and to provide a cultured civilized existence for all citizens, once the heavy burden of armaments is removed and the money diverted to social purposes.

Therefore, in the larger human sense the Norwegian experiment has more than justified itself, and if Norwegians are now being made to suffer it is largely for the crime of being ahead of their time through seeking to live like civilized humans in a world where the law of the jungle still prevails.

The Norwegian View

The very traits which to us seem strange—the apparent readiness of Oslo's inhabitants to fraternize with the invading German soldiers, their apparent submissiveness are not necessarily the symptoms of cowardice. They are the product of a state of mind in which the concept of narrow nationalism has been replaced by all-inclusive humanitarianism to which hatred and cruelty are alien. Such an attitude appears fully admirable as a humanitarian goal.

But until all nations have equally attained it, as long as aggressors still stalk the world, this attitude must be combined with the common sense vigilance of self-preservation. Otherwise it enables a cunning and unscrupulous enemy to steal through its gates and strike from behind. From this standpoint Norway's lesson serves as a warning to those in other democracies who trust wholly in isolationism and pacifism.

Taking the Fire Out Of 'Where There's Smoke'

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 18 (AP)—Two near-by chimneys and a high wind proved to Frankfort firemen yesterday that it's not necessarily so—that old one about "where there's smoke there's fire."

The fire fighters, summoned to a smoke-filled house, couldn't find the fire. Puzzled, they went outside and looked about. Smoke from the chimney of an adjacent house, only a few feet away, was being forced down the chimney of the other by a whipping breeze.

British Extend Their Hold In Narvik District

VANNAS, Sweden, April 18 (AP)—British marines and soldiers are consolidating their foothold in Northern Norway as Germans, driving Norwegian defense troops before them, retreat to the South.

This correspondent has just returned from the outskirts of Narvik, being stopped by British troops for examination of passports.

The British were stated to be in occupation of Narvik and points north, south and east, after debarking at Harstad, 30 miles up the coast.

The Germans are retreating southward, harassed by scattered Norwegian units, and the British are extending their hold in Northern Norway.

British marines were in possession of Elvegaard, 10 miles south of Narvik. They also have driven east from Narvik some 15 or 16 miles to Bjorksden, only a short distance from the Swedish frontier.

In between these points the British were established at Oyjord and Gratanjen. They also were holding Elvegaardsmoen, five miles north of Narvik, and Harstad, their main port of debarkation 30 miles farther up the coast.

As the Nazis retreated they drove before them small units of the Norwegian Army, with whom they engaged in a series of skirmishes.

Denial on Narvik

BERLIN, April 18 (AP)—A categorical denial that British troops are in Narvik or that the British have been there at any time since the German occupation of Norway was issued today by DNB, the official German news agency.

DNB's statement said:

"On April 16, the London radio broadcast an official announcement that British warships had blockaded the entrance to Rombaksfjord. Then, under the protection of artillery, British troops were reported to have landed in Narvik. German troops were supposed to have retired to the hills, where they found themselves in a pincers between British and Norwegian troops which were closing in on a mountainous region.

"It is established by informed sources that: the British forces merely bombarded Narvik without effect; no effort whatever was made to land at Narvik on April 16; Narvik was not only on April 16 in German hands, but the Germans are there today, April 18, and are in possession not only of the harbor, but of the City.

"Norwegian troops who were supposed to have caught the Germans in a pincers were through the seizure of the Lofoten Railway from Narvik to the Swedish border, forced over the border."

British Press Blames Censors For Radio Usurping of News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The announcement of the arrival of Dominions' expeditionary forces in the war theater appears to be a general trouble-maker for the over-worked news censors.

First the arrival of the Canadians at an English port Dec. 18 last brought a storm in the English press, because Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was broadcasting details of the arrival to the world at large, while the press was obeying orders to be silent on the matter.

Then, the arrival of the Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt was the occasion of an equally violent tempest in the Australian press:

While all the papers were holding back, awaiting the signal to unleash the news, Acting Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand stood at his microphone breaking the news, in most detailed fashion, to all and sundry.

Preparations had been made by the newspapers of Australia and New Zealand to report the great news of the Anzac arrival with a special display. The censors had examined the advance stories and pictures and had made their alterations and the matter had been sent to the composing room. Before the expeditionary forces were more than halfway to Egypt everything was ready for announcement of their arrival.

At last newspapers were told that Prime Minister Menzies would announce the arrival of the troops. But the Australian censor demanded return of articles and photographs for a new inspection. Drastic cuts were made in them, and the ire of the newspapers burst forth.

Divided authority, it appeared, had interfered with the news. New Zealand, after consultation with the Navy Office, embarked on a policy of telling all. But at the last moment the Australian Navy Office, which appears to have superior status, intervened to suppress material facts. The result was a period of confusion in both countries, with the censors raining excisions on all newspapers. Included in the ban was the name of every troopship employed.

Announcement of the arrival of the troops then proved to be curiously confused. Australian Associated Press cables from Britain quoted London newspapers as reporting arrival of the Anzacs at "a Middle Eastern Port." Simultaneously, Prime Minister Menzies, of Australia, was making a mystery of where they had disembarked, and Acting Prime Minister Fraser, of New Zealand, was telling the world on the radio they had reached Egypt, even naming some of the escorting warships the identity of which was to have been kept secret.

In mid-morning, this confusion was cleared up by an Associated Press dispatch saying everything might be datelined Suez. But almost at once it was chased by two telegrams, one of which reported the departure of the Australians by train "for an unknown destination" and the other their arrival at Jaffa. As a climax came the fact that banned information about the transports used in the voyage was radioed from the British Broadcasting Corporation's station at Daventry.

Consul in Sweden Warns Americans

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (AP)—The United States advised its citizens to make their own plans for leaving Sweden in case of trouble.

A letter from Consul-General Hallet Johnson said that "emergency arrangements have been made to take from Stockholm those few who up to the last moment have not perfected their own evacuation plans." They would be carried in an automobile caravan.

Mr. Johnson said he was not seeking to create alarm but that precautions were wise in view of Scandinavian uncertainties.

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Weather Conditions Will Play Important Part in Race—Red Sox Here for Opener

Thousands Expected to See Annual Marathon Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much has been written about the endurance and stamina of the hundreds of runners who year after year peel down to track suits to cover the 26 miles 385 yards from Hopkinton to Boston in the annual B. A. A. Marathon.

But what about the spectators?

Year after year thousands crowd the route between Lucky Rock Manor and the Exeter Street finish line, stand in line for an hour or so—all for some 15 or 20 minutes' entertainment. On sunny April 19ths, crowds that have been estimated as high as 1,000,000 persons have stood to watch, such as in 1938. On a rainy Marathon day, such as there was last year, there are still 100,000 or more on the sidelines.

For most of the spectators, the race is over as soon as the first five runners pass by. Last year it took Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Don Heinicke, Walter Young, Pat Dengis, and Les Pawson just five minutes to cross the finish line in that order. Within the next 15 minutes 21 more runners had reached their goal.

What is it that draws spectators to this Marathon, which this year will see the 44th consecutive running? For most of the people, watching the race is like seeing one reel of a two-and-one-half-hour-long moving picture. They see part of the race, but they do not know how it ends until some one tells them.

Popular Sport

There is probably no more answer to that question than there is an answer to why Marathoners keep running Marathons. It is a sporting event which has gripped popular fancy, and as such demands the headlines.

When Walter Brown, General Manager of Boston Arena and Boston Garden, fires the shot that sends some 193 runners off on the long trek to Boston tomorrow, three of the five stars mentioned above will be back and will bear watching. Pat Dengis, who was fatally injured last December, and Walter Young, the 1937 winner, will be among the missing.

"Tarzan" Brown, the 26-year-old Narraganset Indian from Westerly, R. I., will be wearing No. 1 on his jersey, emblematic of his stunning victory last year when he set up both a new course and world's record of 2h. 28m. 51 4-5s. This time was more than two minutes faster than the former Marathon mark held by Pawson. "Tarzan" has predicted he will even break this mark tomorrow, if the day is cool.

Shooting All

The Westerly star, incidentally, will be shooting everything on this race, for this year's Marathon has been designated as the final qualifying race for the 1940 American Olympic Marathon team, and even though the Olympics are not held, it would still mean much to be named to the team. "Tarzan" must win to be named, for after winning last year's B. A. A. race—the first qualifying test—he failed to enter the second test at Yonkers last fall. According to Olympic rules, runners must compete in all three to be considered—excepting the winner of this year's race who is automatically picked.

Heinicke, the Baltimore chap who this year won the first running of the Dengis Memorial Marathon, will be back and will receive due consideration from the experts. Last year, in making his first B. A. A. appearance and his seventh Marathon start in five years of running, he was only 23 seconds behind Pawson's record for the course, which Brown broke. This makes him the third fastest performer in the history of the event. Young, the 1937 victor, did not send his entry in this year, but Pawson will be back and as strong as ever. The latter's indoor work at shorter distances this winter should prove an aid.

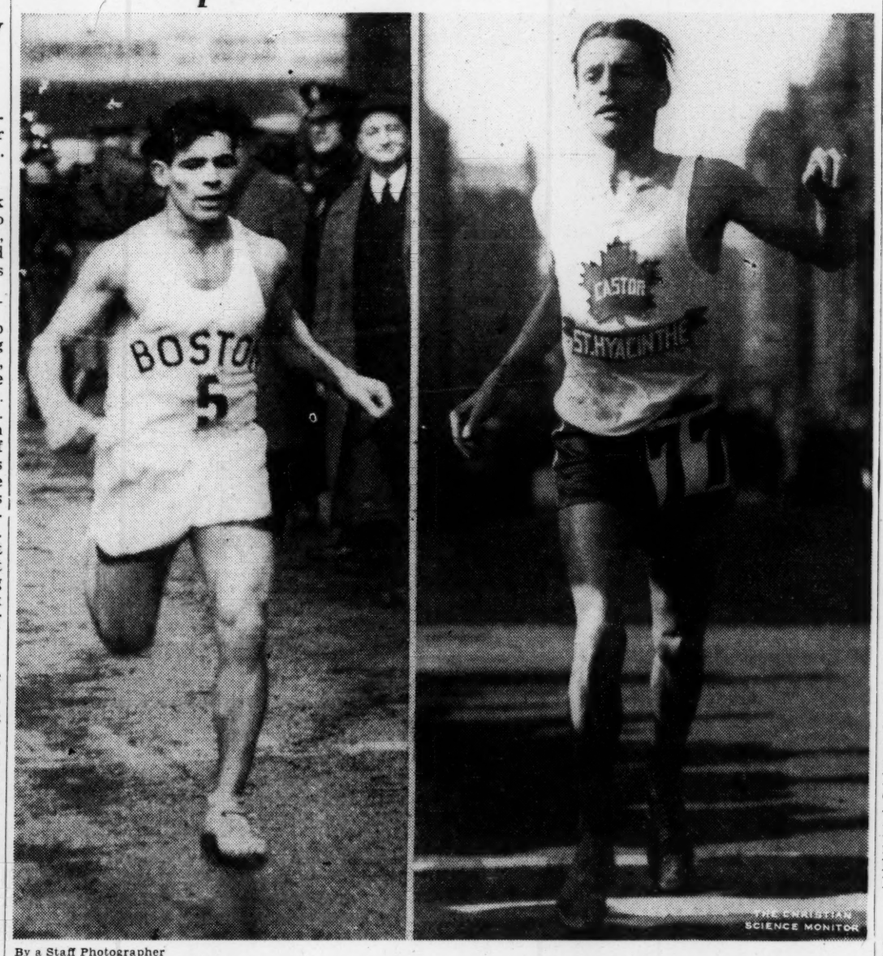
Other Stars

Beyond these top stars, there are others who must be considered, and who might—given the right conditions—reach the tape first. Clarence De Mar, Mr. Marathon himself by virtue of his seven victories, will again plod the distance. Arlington's Johnny Kelley, whose finish in 13th position last year was his worst effort since his 1935 victory, picks himself for third, which may be an understatement. And then there are Roxbury's Paul Donato and Verdun's Lloyd Evans, always strong contenders. Gerard Cote of Verdun, eighth last year, Andrew Brunelle, 10th, Fred McGlone of Roxbury, 11th, Anthony Medeiros of North Medford, 12th, and George Durgin of the B. A. A., 14th—all will be back, determined to win.

It will be these runners against the rest of the field, and deep within the heart of every entrant is the desire to win and be king for a day. As each passes through the long line of spectators, but one thought will urge his feet forward—to get to Exeter Street first. In the thoughts of the spectators, as they thumb their programs, will also be one predominating thought "So-and-so is leading, eh? Wonder where De Mar is?"

To summarize: the race starts in Hopkinton at noon sharp, continues to Ashland, Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, Newton Lower Falls, to the boulevard which points directly through the Newtons and Chestnut Hill, leaving the reservoir on the right, then Beacon Street to Commonwealth Avenue right into Exeter Street, with the finish opposite the Hotel Lenox. Contestants should reach the finish line around 2:30 p. m.

Hopefuls in Annual Boston Run



By a Staff Photographer

Paul Donato (left), Roxbury athlete who will be among the many runners, along with Gerard Cote (right), Verdun, Canada, to compete in the forty-fourth annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon from Hopkinton to Boston tomorrow.

Old Records Unchallenged

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Baseball's brand new record book came off the press today, and from the first quick glance, you got the idea that the fellows who keep the records might just as well take a holiday for the next few years.

For, with the absence of Lou Gehrig from active duty, there doesn't seem to be another fellow around who is going to do any major re-writing chore on the books for a long time to come. Lou was the last of the sluggers with a chance to push fellows like Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner, Tris Speaker and Rogers Hornsby right out of "The Little Red Book" of records.

Lifetime Totals

Oh, sure, things like Bobby Feller's no-hitter will always find a place in the pages, and some clouter is going to get hot for three homers a game or some such stunt every years. But for piling up lifetime totals in runs, hits, homers, triples, runs batted in, and such, The Little Red Book doesn't show anyone around today who is going to do it soon.

Of those still active, whose names appear in the records right now, Melvin Ott and Paul Waner, who outfield for the Giants and Pittsburgh Pirates, and Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox are the leaders. But none of these can look ahead to many more years of active service, so their chances of taking over are poor at best. Perhaps Joe Di Maggio can do it, but it won't be tomorrow.

Babe's 714 Homers

For instance, there is the Babe right on top with 714 homers in his lifetime; Gehrig finished with 494. Foxx has 464 and Ott 369. Or look at Tris Speaker's record of 793 doubles. Closest to him among those still in harness are Paul Waner, with 540 and Al Simmons with 529. In the triples department, Waner, with 185 isn't even within telegraphic distance of the 312 Sam Crawford piled up during his four years with Cincinnati and 15 with Detroit.

Or looking at it from another angle, the boys don't figure to make any trouble for Ruth in his doubtful honor of strikeout king of the game. He fanned 1,330 times and led, too, in receiving bases on balls, with 2,056. Ott has walked 1,235 times, and can hardly hope to make up nearly 800 difference before he walks right out of the ball park for the last time. Rabbit Maranville, long since gone, still runs second to Ruth in whiffing, with 753.

So the Babe and Ty and the rest of them can go back to sleep for a long time yet.

Numbers to Watch In Marathon Race

1—Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
2—Don Heinicke, Baltimore.
3—Johnny Kelley, Arlington.
4—Clarence De Mar, Kenne, N. H.
5—Les Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
6—Paul Donato, Roxbury.
7—Bill Kennedy, Yonkers, N. Y.
8—Gerard Cote, Canada.
10—Andre Brunelle, Medford.
15—Lloyd Evans, Canada.
23—Frank Darrah, Roxbury.
37—George Durgin, Boston.
55—Mel Porter, New York.
59—John DeGloria, Albany.
72—Anthony Medeiros, Medford.
118—Fred McGlone, Roxbury.

Strong Teams Clash Sunday At Fall River

Probably the two strongest elevens ever to seek the eastern amateur soccer crown, Firestone F. C., of Fall River, and Philadelphia's Hosiery Local eleven, champions of their sections, will clash at Ponta Delgada Stadium, North Tiverton, R. I., next Sunday afternoon.

Phil Fox, colorful New York referee who impressed New England fans in his two recent appearances at New England stadium, will signal for the kick-off at 3 o'clock. Fox has been instructed to play extra half hours, if a tie exists, until a winner has been determined or the 6 o'clock Rhode Island Sunday sports law halts the contest.

Top Honors

At stake, in addition to the east's top honors for amateur booters, will be the right to meet for the national title the Morgan F. C., of Western Pennsylvania, the west's amateur champions, conquerors of the Cleveland Shamrocks in the western divisional final and still battling Chicago's Spartas in the western open final after two 1-1 battles on successive Sundays.

Firestone, unscored upon in the four rounds of the U. S. Football Association's National Amateur Challenge Cup play which led up to its history-making triple-tie, four-game struggle, with the Lusitania Recreative S. C., of East Cambridge, eliminated this year the cup defenders, Fall River's St. Michael's F. C., in the quarter-final round by the score of 3-0. Last season St. Michael's beat out Hosiery Local in the eastern final.

All-Time Record

The Fall River entry finally won out in the eastern semifinal last Sunday, 4-3, after battling Lucy Recs for a total of nine hours on four successive week ends to settle the issue of New England amateur soccer supremacy—an all-time cup tie record for duration of play. They tied, 3-3, 1-1, and then 3-3 again, alternating between each other's home fields, and were all even, 3-3, at half-time in the fourth clash.

The Quakertown Hosiery eleven in its divisional semnifinal eliminated the powerful Hoboken F. C., a top-flight team of the New York-New Jersey sector's premier German American League, 4-0. By virtue of being a contending eastern finalist last season, the eastern Pennsylvania team was not required to begin its play in the current amateur tournament until the quarter-finals and in that round defeated the Philadelphia Americans, 2-1, who lost out only by a 1-0 score to the American Soccer League's Passon Phillies in the national open series.

Hosiery local holds membership in the Pennsylvania Football League and completed that season at the end of March with the excellent record of 13 victories, two draws and one defeat.

Boston's American League Opening Tomorrow Morning

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the New England weather is more like spring than it was for the departed Bees, the Red Sox will stage their local American League opening tomorrow morning at Fenway Park. The usual inaugural ceremonies, by now a bit boring to the impatient baseball fan, will start at approximately 10 o'clock, with the game beginning 15 minutes later. Connie Mack's latest gathering of Philadelphia Athletics will furnish the opposition. The event marks the start of an eight-day home stand for the Sox. The Washington Senators and New York Yankees follow the A's here.

Officials Present

Governor Leverett Saltonstall will throw out the first ball tomorrow morning. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a small army of State and city officials, officers of the army, navy, air corps and marines, and mayors of several surrounding cities and towns will be in the grandstand. Either Jim Bagby or Jack Wilson will pitch for the Red Sox.

After the traditional ceremonies are over, the customers should see a good ball game, as both the Sox and A's have made auspicious starts in this new American League pennant race. The A's subdued the powerful Yankees in the Shibe Park curtain raiser Tuesday and Lefty Grove turned back the Senators at Griffith Stadium.

Grove is Ready

The Red Sox, from Manager Joe Cronin down to batboy Freddy Stack, think that they can win the pennant. And even Yankee rooters admit that there is a solid basis for this confidence. By the end of the approaching home series, Cronin should have a fair idea what pitchers he can start and expect to go nine innings. Grove signaled Tuesday from the mound at Griffith Stadium that he is ready to work once a week. Unless somebody hits one back through the box, the great southpaw should win 15, at least. If his mates give a little better support behind him, he might go as high as 17 or 18.

Jim Bagby was scheduled to pitch today in Washington. If he is rained out, he will work one of the Philadelphia games here. Dennie Galehouse is ready to start. Dickman will be unveiled as a starter. The Sox flag stock will shoot sky high if Bagby, Wilson, Galehouse and Dickman handcuff the hitters during the next few days. And they might!

Yanks Next Week

The second game of the Philadelphia series is booked for tomorrow afternoon, thereby giving fans the opportunity to watch the annual B. A. A. Marathon. The Sox and A's also play singles on Saturday and Sunday. Bucky Harris brings his Senators to Fenway Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, with the Yankees closing the stay Thursday and Friday. The ladies will have their first "day" of the season on that final Yankee date.

The Bees took a late afternoon train to Philadelphia today and will take part in the 1940 home inaugural of the Phillies at Shibe Park tomorrow. Casey Stengel announces that Nick Strincevich will pitch for him. The Bees move to Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, on Monday, and to the Polo Grounds on Thursday.

* * *

Caught between the bases . . . The inclement weather cheated the Bees of their chance to even the Dodger series yesterday . . . Leo Durocher, the Brooklyn manager, says that Pee Wee Reese is a better hitter today than Pete Coscarart was when he first joined the Dodgers . . . If so, Reese's big league shortstop career will not be hampered by his work at the plate . . . Eddie Collins, Jr., is playing center field for Baltimore in the International League . . . Bucky Harris will probably have to look at Grove again next week.

Bates to Open Spring Season With Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Me., April 18—An exhibition baseball game with Bowdoin at Brunswick tomorrow will open the 1940 spring sports season for Bates, according to announcement of the schedules by Athletic Director Monte Moore.

The varsity track season opens Saturday afternoon with an interclass meet, but this will be used chiefly for the purpose of determining what men shall make up the team to meet Bowdoin here next week.

The tennis team will take the cap off its season April 29 by entertaining Tufts here.

Hebron Academy comes here April 27 for a baseball game with the junior varsity, while the freshman track team will entertain Bridgton Academy and Portland High a day earlier in their opening meet. Jayvee tennis begins May 1 with Hebron Academy at Hebron.

Golf, one of the newest sports offered by Bates, gets under way May 10.

The varsity schedules:

Baseball

April 19—Bowdoin at Brunswick (exhibition); 24—Tufts at Medford; 25—Springfield at Springfield; 26—Amherst at Amherst; 27—Northeastern at Boston; 29—Maine at Lewiston.
May 1—Colby at Waterville; 3—Bowdoin at Lewiston; 4—Northeastern at Lewiston; 7—Maine at Orono; 9—Colby at Lewiston; 11—Bowdoin at Lewiston; 14—New Hampshire at Lewiston; 15—Maine at Lewiston; 18—Colby at Waterville; 22—Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Track

April 20—Interclass Meet; 27—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
May 4—M. I. T. at Cambridge; 11—State Meet at Orono; 18—Northeastern at Lewiston; 24-25—New Englands at Springfield.
June 1—IC4A Meet.

Tennis

April 29—Tufts at Lewiston.
May 2—Bowdoin at Brunswick; 4—Colby at Lewiston; 7—Maine at Orono; 10—Rhode Island State at Lewiston; 13—Tufts at Medford; 14—Boston College at Boston; 16—Maine at Lewiston; 18—Colby at Waterville; 20—New Hampshire at Durham; 23-24—State Meet at Brunswick.

Golf

May 10—Bowdoin at Brunswick; 14—Maine at Orono; 17-18—N. E. I. G. A. at Oakley, Mass.; 20—Colby at Waterville; 23-24—State Meet at Augusta.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Almost the entire front office staff of a big league ball club is looking for jobs—too much high pressure from the No. 1 man—Attention, Dr. Hutchins: the basketball coach at Quincy (Ill.) High has asked to be relieved to devote more time to class room work. . . . Frankie Pytlak, the Cleveland catcher, will be the next hold-out to go to Judge Landis if the Judge entertains Joe Glenn's salary dispute appeal.

Motorcycle Golf

Edmundo Salas, Mexico City golfer, played an 18-hole round in the record time of 54 minutes. . . . used a motorcycle for the run between shots. . . . carried his caddy on the rear seat. . . . said he was more worn out than if he had walked 36 holes. . . . carded a 78.

* * *

Dale Burnett (who played 10 hard years of pro football with the N. Y. Giants), tried to get the Oklahoma backfield coaching job. . . . they told him he didn't have enough experience and took a high school coach. . . . (no wonder Oklahoma just managed to escape intact from the 1939 Orange Bowl game). . . . If Max Kissell, Portis (Kan.) isn't the high scoring high school basketball player in the country (491 points in 24 games) who is? . . . The New Ballinger football blocking recorder will be pre-viewed at Ballinger, Texas, tomorrow before a critical audience of coaches.

* * *

Short and Snappy

Walter Mehl, ex-Wisconsin distance runner, is studying for the ministry. . . . The Chattanooga News-Free Press put out a fine 12-page baseball edition on the eve of the Southern Association opening. . . . Marchy Schwartz will get $4,600 per as assistant coach at Stanford—more than he got as head man at Creighton. . . . Harry Chozen, Albany catcher, is telling teammates there isn't a ball club in the country on which he doesn't know at least one player. . . . So far he is batting 1.000. . . . Maj. Bob Neyland is said to be considering installing the Cornell shift at Tennessee next fall.

Two League Baseball Games Feature Harvard Week End

Harvard athletic teams will participate in 11 contests this week end, with the outstanding affairs the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League games with Cornell at Ithaca tomorrow and with University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday.

In other contests tomorrow, the varsity lacrosse team will play Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J., the varsity tennis team will open its season against Columbia at New York, and the Harvard Rugby Club team will open its season against the Boston Rugby Club on Soldiers Field.

On Saturday, the freshman baseball team will play Huntington School on Soldiers Field at 3 o'clock, the varsity lacrosse team will meet Army at West Point, the freshman lacrosse team will play Worcester Academy at Worcester, the Rugby Club will meet Princeton on Soldiers Field at 2:30 o'clock, the tennis team will play University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and the freshman track team will open its outdoor season against Phillips Academy at Andover.

The baseball team will be playing its second league game, having lost its opener to Columbia 7-6 in eleven innings, Harvard and Cornell tied for the league championship a year ago and Cornell is a heavy favorite to triumph this year. If Harvard wins both games this week end, it will be in a position to challenge the Big Red for the team championship.

Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard will start Capt. Tom Healey, who won six league games last year, on the mound against Cornell, with Jack Schwede in reserve. Either the veteran Charlie Brackett or sophomore Lou Clay will get the starting call against Penn Saturday. Coach Stahl has made no other changes in his batting order which is Fred Keyes, ss; Torby Macdonald, cf; Al Pitchford, lf; Gene Lovett, rf; Burgy Ayres, 3b; Bill Tully, 1b; Ed Buckley, 2b; Charlie Spreyer or Bob Fulton, c; Tom Healey, Jack Schwede, Charlie Brackett, or Lou Clay, p.

Coach Mose Quinn of Cornell probably will start Walter Sickles, brilliant junior, in the box against Harvard with Jim Young, a senior, in reserve. Lin Fawley is the choice of Coach Dr. Walter L. Cariss of Penn to oppose Harvard.

Coach Jack Barnaby has been handicapped by the weather in developing the Crimson tennis team. The team has practiced outdoors only three or four days. There are six seniors on the team who have played together since they were freshmen. One of the seniors, Walter Muther, will be unable to make the trip. The seven men making the trip are Capt. Dave Burt, John Palfrey, Langdon Gilkey, Chet Legg, Jack Stewart, seniors; Corey Wynn and Rossly Lyell.

Although it was defeated by Navy and Maryland, the country's two outstanding college lacrosse teams, Harvard proved that it has one of the best New England teams by defeating Springfield 16-3 a week ago. Johnny Witherspoon, Harvard's all-time all-America captain in 1937, who is in his first year as head coach, expects to use the following lineup against Stevens Institute and Army—George Hanford, g; Norman Blotner, cp; Dave Gilbert, p; Ben Wilcox, ld; Jim Doughty, 2d; Holland Willard, c; Gordon Halstead, 2a; Doug Anderson, la; Fred Bendix, oh; and Pete Zouck, ih.

The Harvard Rugby Club team will use the following lineup—forwards: George Ditz, Bob Green, Tex Martin, Austie Scott, Phil Strong, Wallie deWitt, Tom McMillan, Freddie Smith; backs—Al Osgood, Bill Channing, Al Schenk, Ken Kassal, Dave Colwell, Marsh Holleb, and Bill Waters.

The Harvard golf team will open its season against Boston University at the Oakley Country Club, Monday afternoon, April 22.

Lucas to Montreal

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Brooklyn baseball club of the National League, announced here that Charles (Red) Lucas had been signed for service with Montreal of the International League, a Dodger holding.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 17

Wisconsin 6, Michigan State 6. (Nine innings, rain).
North Carolina State 9, V. M. I. 1.
Tufts 4, Harvard 1.
John Marshall 4, Manhattan (Staten Island Div.) 2.
Princeton 4, Lafayette 4. (Called in 11th inning—darkness).
Yale 5, Trinity 1.
Rutgers 3, Manhattan 1.
Drew 6, Stevens Tech 0.
Columbia 9, Penn 1.
Colgate 3, Cornell 2.
Villanova 14, Lehigh 2.
Penn State 3, Syracuse 0.
Springfield 8, Assumption 7.

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK Morning Game 10:15 A. M.
TOMORROW Afternoon Game 3:00 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0330

Bees' Finances For '39 Are Improved

According to a report filed with the Secretary of State today, the Boston Bees showed a deficit of $26,911 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1939. This was a decrease of $21,747 from the previous year, as the club wrote a deficit of $48,658 in 1938.

Total assets of the club are listed at $397,978. Total assets of the Red Sox are listed at $4,750,470. Part of the tremendous difference, of course, lies in the fact that the Red Sox own Fenway Park, while the Bees only lease National League Field.

Bowling Record

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 18 (AP)—Joe Lapmastra, veteran Bridgeport star, rolled a score of 1,053 last night to break the accepted seven-game world's duckpin bowling record by 24 pins. His string of 170, 131, 144, 146, 146, 137, 179 bested the mark of 1,029 made last year by Mac Carboni of New Haven.

Smythe Names Day to Coach

TORONTO, April 18 (AP)—Clarence (Happy) Day, for 10 years captain and star defenseman of the Toronto Maple Leafs, today was appointed coach of the Toronto National Hockey League club.

Day, a league official the last two seasons, succeeds Dick Irvin, whose appointment as manager-coach of the Montreal Canadiens was announced yesterday.

Marathon Entrants and Numbers Tomorrow

1—Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
2—Don Heinicke, Baltimore.
3—John A. Kelley, Boston.
4—Clarence H. De Mar, Keene, N. H.
5—Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
6—Paul Donato, Boston.
7—Bill Kennedy, Yonkers, N. Y.
8—Gerard B. Cote, Verdun, P. Q.
9—Frank J. Kelly, Philadelphia.
10—Andre J. Brunelle, North Medford Club.
11—Anthony J. Paskell, North Medford Club.
12—Frank Simone, North Medford Club.
13—Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
14—Charles T. Passales, Brookline.
15—Lloyd Evans, Verdun, P. Q.
16—Paul Siddell, Springfield.
17—Peter R. Gough, Toronto.
18—Walter W. Hansen, E. Walpole, Mass.
19—Clarence W. Bowley, Jr., Maine.
20—S. L. Crosby, Belleville, N. S.
21—George A. Fairbanks, Jr., Cambridge.
22—C. F. Hastings, Brooklyn, N. Y.
23—Frank M. Darrah, Roxbury.
24—Benjamin F. Conlin, Syracuse, N. Y.
25—John F. Elsbree, Boston.
26—Christopher Bolekos, Osterville.
27—Ernie Crosbie, Baltimore.
28—Bruno S. Mazzeo, Rockland, Maine.
29—F. W. Brown, North Medford Club.
30—E. F. Ray, Rochester, Vt.
31—C. E. Hopkins, Pottsville, Pa.
32—M. L. Campbell, Vineyard Haven.
33—Elzear Lajoie, Trois Rivieres, P. Q.
34—Dankmar Hallbauer, Beverly.
35—Arthur Mancini, Lawrence.
36—Johnny Semple, Boston A. A.
37—George L. Durgin, Boston A. A.
38—Cecil R. Hill, Boston A. A.
39—Ray Eland, Boston A. A.
40—John Fitzgerald, Boston A. A.
41—Walter Emery, Boston A. A.
42—Italo Amicangoli, Boston A. A.
43—William Simons, Boston A. A.
44—Martin Fitzpatrick, Cambridge.
45—William A. Smallcombe, Verdun, P. Q.
46—George Patrakos, Lowell.
47—John D. Porter, Jr., Mattapan.
48—Charles O. Rabideau, Antrim, N. H.
49—Joseph Blaggie, Cambridge.
50—Nick Ruggieri, Endicott, N. Y.
51—Walter H. Childs, Springfield.
52—Leo O. Giard, No. Randolph, Mass.
53—Anthony DeRosa, Boston.
54—Mark Danton, Jeannette, Pa.
55—Mel Porter, Millrose A. A.
56—Eugene Hickey, Malden.
57—Raymond P. White, Medway, Mass.
58—Joe Smith, No. Medford Club.
59—John DeGloria, Albany, N. Y.
60—William Paavo Wicklund, Millrose A. A.
61—Jack Wahlberg, Verdun, P. Q.
62—Eugene Dyer, Dorchester.
63—Thomas W. Maskell, Verdun, P. Q.
64—Harry Williams, Boston.
65—Francis Reddy, Pittsfield.
66—Honore St. Jean, No. Medford Club.
67—Freeman Lucas, No. Medford Club.
68—James F. Lucas, Cambridge.
69—Albert Mintel, Clinton, Mass.
70—Paul J. Martin, No. Medford Club.
71—Frank L. Butler, Saugus, Mass.
72—Anthony Medeiros, No. Medford Club.
73—Charles E. Snowden, Jr., W. Medford.
74—Russell S. Hatch, Framingham.
75—Diomeli Martori, Charlestown.
76—John Dearden, Worcester.
77—Harold D. Morse, Belmont.
78—Joseph L. Rowinski, Haverhill.
79—Tyko Huoppi, Lexington.
80—John Kudla, Methuen.
81—Benjamin Chapinski, Haverhill.
82—Alexander Zerbinos, Nashua, N. H.
83—Stanley J. Wencek, Dorchester.
84—William F. Good, Roxbury.
85—James E. Lewis, No. Medford Club.
86—Joe Kleinerman, New York.
87—Albert J. Vigneau, Jr., Brattleboro, Vt.
88—Herbert E. Wood, Greenfield.
89—Michael J. Mansulla, Brockton.
90—John W. Anderson, Melrose.
91—Karl E. DeVine, Amherst.
92—Harold Weiser, Hartford.
93—Archie Neilson, No. Medford Club.
94—Fabien Lamontagne, Montreal.
95—Augustus Johnson, Port Chester, N. Y.
96—Edward Sienkiewicz, Amesbury.
97—Robert S. Rankin, Preston, Canada.
98—Stanley R. Warner Medford.
99—Ollie Maminen, Gardner.
100—Charles B. Timpany, Scituate.
101—Thomas Flynn, Yonkers, N. Y.
102—Matthew Josepnson, Yonkers.
103—William Zygmunt, Yonkers.
104—John J. Leahy, Yonkers.
105—Cornelius A. Leahy, Yonkers.
106—C. F. Cardamone, Yonkers.
107—Robert E. McCullough, Mississippi U.
108—Norman W. Hamly, Worcester.
109—Joseph W. Plouffe Roxbury.
110—Herbert L. Martin, Somerville.
111—Walter E. Brockelhurst, Providence.
112—Sam Ouellet, Milo, Maine.
113—John J. C. Maloney, Boston.
114—Garnett D. Long, Boston.
115—Warren A. Hawkins, Jr., Boston.
116—Alson W. Cobb, Mansfield.
117—Oliver Wiljakainen, Gardner.
118—Fred A. McGlone, Roxbury.
119—Roy Palmer, Vancouver, B. C.
120—Michael J. O'Hara, New York.
121—A. A. Zamparelli, Medford.
122—Leo O. Bellavance, Barrowsville, Mass.
123—Frederick B. Gerry, Greenwood, Mass.
124—Norman C. Walker, Wayland, Mass.
125—John DiMaggioo, Somerville.
126—James G. McGrath, Attleboro
127—Charles F. Welch, Roxbury.
128—Theodore S. Gaul, Roxbury.
129—Vernon Troyer, Buffalo.
130—John H. Dorr, Buffalo.
131—Ignatius Ruszczky, Buffalo.
132—William Kimball, Franklin, N. H.
133—Arthur F. Annis, Boston.
134—William R. Hochrein, Greenfield.
135—John L. Coleman, Boston A. A.
136—Richard C. Williamson, Worcester.
137—Charles M. Williams, Brockton.
138—Martin Cummings, Cambridge
139—Russell D. Wedge, Arlington.
140—Guy Maffucci, Somerville.
141—Jack Lockland, Allston.
142—Charles E. Marsh, Framingham.
143—Albert Donley, Somerville.
144—Lawrence Healy, East Boston.
145—William Foster, Roxbury.
146—Joseph J. Limoli, Revere.
147—Pat Polletta, Amesbury.
148—Arthur Nadreau, Amesbury.
149—Robert DeLong, Amesbury.
150—Arthur Cloutier, Amesbury.
151—Frank Finn, Brockton.
152—John Rozmas, Rockland.
153—Louis E. D'Origo, So. Braintree.
154—James Yaitanes, Brookline.
155—Carlos M. Whitlock, Barre, Vt.
156—Ed Wesolowski, Brooklyn, N. Y.
157—Charles W. Damon, Newton Center.
158—Albert Dandurand, Montreal.
159—William J. Dacey, Boston.
160—John A. Barlog, Roslindale.
161—Paul D'Amico, Wakefield.
162—Walter J. Mangan, Lowell.
163—Lawrence C. Nolet, Lawrence.
164—Rennie Ahearn, Chelsea.
165—Fred C. Fossiano, Beverly.
166—P. Eisenhart, Frackville, Pa.
167—Rene Montfretti, Montreal.
168—Manuel Couza, Jr., New Bedford.
169—Daniel F. Cox, Jamaica Plain.
170—John Maye, Jamaica Plain.
171—John A. Kelley, Cambridge.
172—William Bailey, Cambridge.
173—F. M. Burnham, Jr., Bolton, Mass.
174—Louis Young, No. Medford Club.
175—Thomas Hughes, Malden.
176—Eddie Lyons, Brookline.
177—John P. Canney, E. Cambridge.
178—Kenneth R. Hill, W. Chelmsford.
179—George Daniel, Roxbury.
180—Rene Tessier, Ottawa, Ont.
181—Henry Meuda, Millrose A. A.
182—Leo F. White, Medway.
183—Robert Wallace, San Francisco.
184—Fred Libby, Framingham.
185—Daniel Kantrawitz, N. Y.
186—John J. Powers, Medway.
187—J. B. Carter, Jr., Provincetown.
188—Louis Carceranoo, Roxbury.
189—C. B. Brederson, Rumford, R. I.
190—Leon M. Davis, Jr., Arlington.
191—Vincent P. Borgatti, Newton.
192—Vincent Signore, Boston A. A.
193—Harry Kublin, Mattapan.

Toronto Coach Signs to Take Over Canadiens

TORONTO, April 18 (AP)—The faltering Montreal Canadiens, who wound up in the National Hockey League basement this year, have a new pilot.

He is Dick Irwin, veteran coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs who resigned from the position he has held nine years to become manager-coach of the Canadiens. He signed a two-year contract.

Irvin will have complete charge of the club and its players, it was announced. He came to Toronto in 1931 from Chicago where he had managed the Black Hawks to a world title after a career as a center ice star.

In 1932 he guided the Toronto club to the world championship and in six of the eight seasons since then he has taken them to the Stanley Cup finals.

Illinois Nine Indicates Strength in Big Ten Baseball—Florida Gridiron Plans

Wisconsin Turns In Best Hitting During the Week

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While it is quite early in the baseball season among the colleges and universities to choose a winner, we have had just enough to indicate that the boys representing the University of Illinois are going to be right up there near the top if not at the top when the final game of the season has been played. They scored a double victory over the team from Northwestern last Saturday in the games at Champaign and by this success gave notice that they are going to have another good season.

In the spotlight again was that star of basketball "Bill" Hapac. The only run scored in the second game was on a single by Hapac in the third inning with one of his team mates resting on third base. Both pitchers were in top form allowing only two hits for Northwestern and three hits for Illinois. Both teams have shown some very tight pitching in their games so far this season.

The credit for the best hitting of the week end must go to the boys from Wisconsin who made 23 against Chicago in a double-header played here last Saturday. In the second game Ed Schiewe the Badger first baseman hit two home runs with one man on, accounting for half of the eight runs scored by his team while John Saxer, the Wisconsin pitcher was holding the Maroons to one hit.

The other Big Ten teams scheduled to play over the week end were all kept under wraps because of the cold weather. Michigan on the southern spring trip where it was supposed to be warm enough for daily games, ran into a snowstorm and missed playing Maryland and Georgetown University.

* * *

The gymnastic team from the University of Illinois successfully defended the title as champions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with the Middies from the United States Naval Academy taking second place. The boys from Annapolis displayed remarkable ability in the rope climbing event to take all four places for a clean sweep. The future admirals showed the unusual training given to our men of the Navy and indicated that the officers know every bit as much about what to do when given a rope, as do the enlisted men or the ordinary sailor. Illinois placed one, two, three in the all-around championship.

In announcing the list of track men who would go to the Kansas Relays next Saturday, our attention was drawn to the strong possibilities these Northwestern runners have of winning several places against some very fine competition. Myorn Piker winner of first place in the Big Ten indoor championships looks to be the top man in the sprints next Saturday. Other Wildcat track men to enter are Joe Finch in the hurdles, Jim Smith high jump, Ed Thistlewaite pole vault, Don Clauson, discus; and Jack Ryan in the javelin. Both Jack Ryan and Don Clauson are backfield stars from last season's football team. Ryan in addition to being a fine athlete is also an honor student.

The father of Ed Thistlewaite was at one time the football coach at Northwestern and the father of Jack Ryan was his assistant as line coach. Although the fathers no longer coach at the school, they must feel it is a fine institution to send their sons to. Ed Thistlewaite does all of his training at the University of Chicago because it is closer to where he goes to school. He is in the downtown school of Northwestern University.

Frank Hill, track coach for these boys is slowly developing a well rounded group which is not yet strong enough to consider seriously the winning of a championship but it is definitely in the making. They will send a larger squad to the Drake Relays a few weeks hence.

* * *

Four years ago the Chicago District Golf Association started an official handicap system and course rating. Duing the last three seasons it has gradually grown until now it has rated over 50,000 players. Where there are 70 clubs in the Chicago Metropolitan area, it is very helpful in conducting tournaments where members of many clubs are entered, to have an accurate official record of the handicap given a player by his own club and also a rating of the club. All players feel that any handicap then given is a just one. The system is now used as a model by district associations in many parts of the country. There has been such a demand for information about the working of the plan that the Chicago District Golf Association has now published a booklet about the method used.

Ed Felt

Majors Should Try Ed Greer

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 18 (AP)—Other things than pitching ability kept Ed (Beartracks) Greer out of major-league box scores—two knock knees, two satchel feet, and one love for the West.

Beartracks is a great baseball pitcher—with reservations.

Frankly, baseball wise men say it still isn't too late. Some big league club with a venturesome spirit should try him just one season. Eighteen years of baseball have only served to develop Beartracks' control.

Only last season this hulking man won 26, lost 12 for Fort Worth of the Texas League. No youngster came within hailing distance of the 39-year-old fellow's 2.29 earned run average. Nor did he suffer in the Shaughnessy play-off and Dixie Series. The E. R. average in those five games was 1.93.

Now he is at it again.

Two weeks before the Texas League opening, Manager Bob Linton advised Beartracks he would hurl the opening game; advised him to get himself ready.

Beartracks did a little private training. Beartracks, be it explained, moves with the approximate grace of a charging rhinoceros. His five errors topped pitchers last season.

But Beartracks hurled that opening game and beat formidable Shreveport, 6-0. Four days later he came back and took Beaumont 2-1, on five hits.

Beartracks got one major-league shot, when Frankie Frisch was managing the Cardinals. But, the story goes, they didn't understand Beartracks.

Someone tried to make an athlete out of Beartracks, and Beartracks definitely is not an athlete. He is strictly a strong-armed thrower. He is a clean living, solid, witty, swell fellow.

Beartracks managed to pitch 288 innings last season to lead the league over the regular season. He pitched 30 full games and added five more in the play-offs and Dixie championship.

Someone is passing up a good-looking youngster!

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

Results April 17

All games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Washington	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000

Result April 17

New York 4, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result April 17

Princeton 9, Rutgers 0.
Navy 7, Virginia 2.
Manhattan 6, Brooklyn 3.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Result April 17

Maryland 6, Army 2.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results April 17

Swarthmore 83, Drexel 43.
Bloomsbury Tchrs. 76, Bucknell 50.
Haverford 72, Johns Hopkins 54.

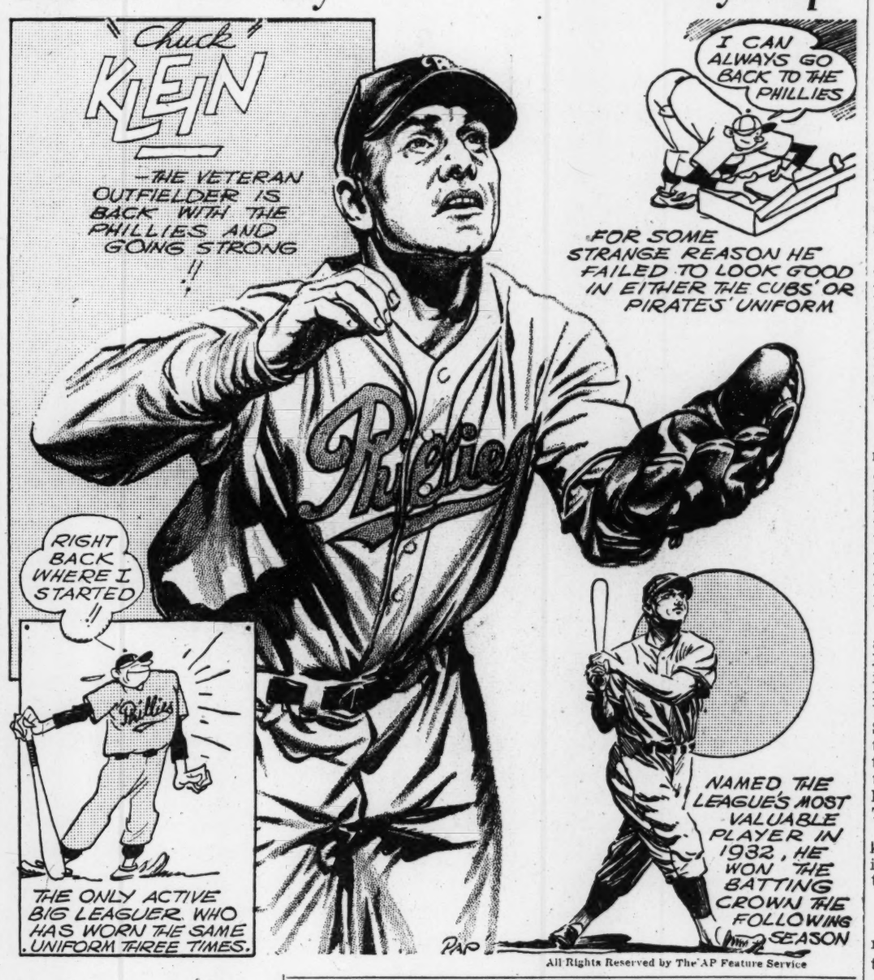
Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	W	L	P.C.
Columbia	2	0	1.000
Cornell	1	0	1.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	0	.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Harvard	0	1	.000
Penn	0	2	.000

Result April 17

Columbia 9, Penn 1.

Forever a Philly —By Pap'


"Chuck" KLEIN
—THE VETERAN OUTFIELDER IS BACK WITH THE PHILLIES AND GOING STRONG !!
I CAN ALWAYS GO BACK TO THE PHILLIES
FOR SOME STRANGE REASON HE FAILED TO LOOK GOOD IN EITHER THE CUBS' OR PIRATES' UNIFORM
RIGHT BACK WHERE I STARTED !!
THE ONLY ACTIVE BIG LEAGUER WHO HAS WORN THE SAME UNIFORM THREE TIMES.
NAMED THE LEAGUE'S MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN 1932, HE WON THE BATTING CROWN THE FOLLOWING SEASON
PAP

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Along the exhibition trail, as the Phillies moved North toward Philadelphia, baseball fans were particularly enthusiastic in greeting Chuck Klein. Perhaps this was because the veteran outfielder was the best known of the Phillies' troupe. It may have been because Chuck was thumping the ball with his old-time vigor.

The warm welcome pleased this veteran for he must have realized that this was very likely to be his final exhibition tour with a major league team.

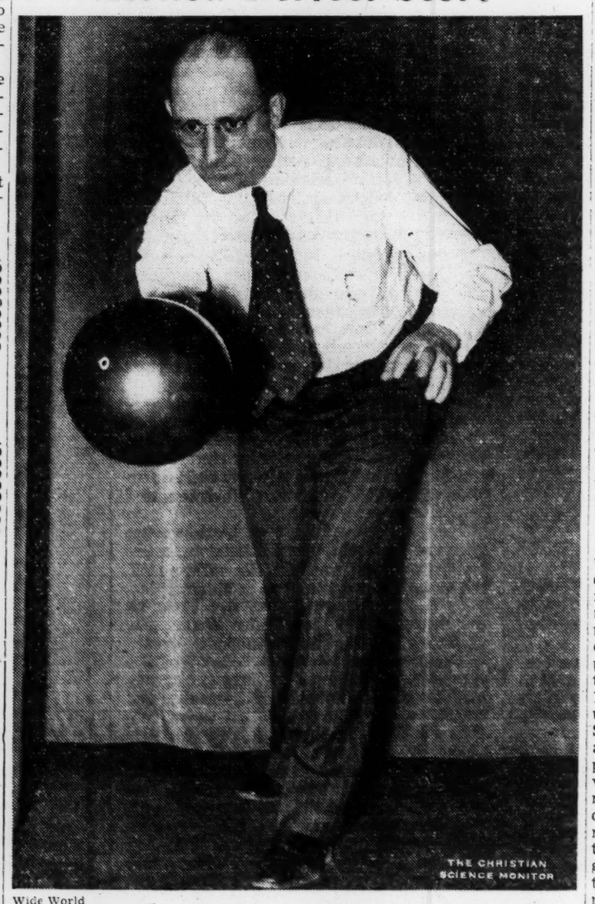
Klein is back with the Phillies for the third time. He is the only active major leaguer who has worn the same uniform on three different occasions.

Chuck first joined the Phillies in 1928. He was a sensational slugger in Baker Bowl and in 1932 was named the most valuable player in the senior circuit. The following year he won the batting championship with an average of .368. He was traded to Chicago in the fall of 1933 for a neat bundle of cash (estimated at $65,000) and three players—Koenig, Kleinhans and Hendrick.

With the Cubs, Chuck failed to show his former prowess at the plate and so in May of 1936 he was returned to Philadelphia in exchange for Ethan Allan and Curtis Davis. Fabian Kowalik accompanied Chuck to the Phillies. He remained with the Phillies until he was released last June. It was then that he found a job with the Pirates. The chances are that he will wind up his career right where he started—in Philadelphia.

—Pap'

Rolled Perfect Score



Wide World

DETROIT, Mich.—George Pallage, stocky veteran of Akron, Ohio, who thrilled the bowling world when he rolled the seventh perfect 300 score in the 40-year history of the American Bowling Congress championships here April 15. In more than 2,000,000 A. B. C. games only six perfect scores had been previously recorded. Pallage has been bowling for 11 years and boasts an average of 188 on home drives.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

?—Or the Shape of Things to Come

LONDON—The one thing definite about the coming cricket season in England, apparently, is that there will be football in it. For the professional soccer people have decided to continue their competitive activities until Saturday, June 8, which is five weeks further into the summer than the Association campaign usually extends.

In the ordinary way, the mere suggestion of such a policy would have raised a storm of protest from the organizers of cricket. But today the said organizers are so vague, collectively, about what they will be able to organize, themselves, that they have no solid basis for complaining against what some people consider to be the thin end of a rather ominous wedge. Critics of the new soccer arrangement declare that it may well be easier to accept an extension of the soccer season in wartime than to bring it back within normal limits afterwards, and they point out the tendency towards encroachment which has been opposed unremittingly by cricket interests since 1918.

Controversy

However, in the present exceptional circumstances, it would be hard to define exactly what soccer is encroaching upon. Since, even at this near date to May 1, which brings cricket in earnest, the 1940 program is still largely a matter of conjecture. Not to mention controversy. In which those historic North-Country rivals of the cricket field, Yorkshire and Lancashire, have taken opposite sides.

The Yorkshire view, as voiced by that celebrated cricketer, Sir Stanley Jackson, President of the County Club, is that it would be "unwise to suggest that anything in the shape of first-class cricket will be possible." And you may be disposed to agree with him, on reflecting that first-class cricket means, in the most usual sense of the term here, matches of three days' duration.

Such events do not chime in with the tempo of a nation at war, and it is hard to imagine that many people of the required cricketing caliber will be able to spare the time for playing them. Especially as most first-class cricketers are engaged on national service of one sort or another. Add to this consideration the difficulties relative to arranging transport, maintaining club organization, and preserving grounds, and you certainly face a tough problem in regard to 1940 inter-county play of any sort.

Two-Day Games

Now, the Lancashire folk figure that this problem could be overcome quite satisfactorily by borrowing the idea of Regional Tournaments from soccer. In this connection two-day, instead of three-day, games are envisaged, and one plan outlined provides for pooling the 17 first-class counties and the 17 second-class ones, dividing them up into four groups (Northern, Southern, Midland and Western) and having the clubs in each group play "home" and "away" matches with each other, involving the minimum of travel and executive difficulty. If circumstances permitted, the most successful sides in the four groups could, it is suggested, meet in a supplementary tournament to decide what you might term the wartime County Championship.

Good Practice?

This plan makes good theory. Whether it would make good practice must depend on various unknown factors. Not the least influential of them being the weather. Rain has cricket entirely at its mercy, and one or two delays or abandonments can put anything in the nature of a league program into a hopeless tangle.

Meanwhile, in the absence of a generally accepted scheme, some of the first-class counties have just gone right ahead, fixing up two-day matches with other counties, with the stronger clubs, and with Service teams. Enthusiastic play goes on in the Army, the Air Force and at Naval shore stations. The suggestion has been put forward, too, that one-day matches would be good things for the counties to arrange. Such "potted" contests customarily rouse enormous interest and excitement in league cricket in the North of England.

In club cricket, which involves more players than inter-county or any other phase of the game and is cricket's very backbone, the teams, for the most part, have filled up their 1940 fixture-cards optimistically. Except in cases where the loss of ground and/or depletion of membership through national needs indicated a close-down "for the duration." The situation is similar in women's cricket, now a perfectly serious and thoroughly respected branch of the sport. While everything is to be done to give the schools as much play as possible.

Details on all counts, are being left as late as they can be. In fact, the more intently you look toward the 1940 English cricket season, the more it appears likely to produce cricket on, so to speak, a pliable framework, offering scope for improvisation in the light of actual facts at short notice, as opportunities offer themselves in the form of men and facilities. Indeed, that popular and poetic attribute of England's national summer game, its "glorious uncertainty" is the only feature that seems to be really certain.

Football Results

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Football results yesterday in the United Kingdom:

Scottish Wartime Cup
(Semifinal replay)
Airdrie 1, Dundee United 3.

English War Cup
(Preliminary Round Replay)
Reading 1, Cardiff 0.
Torquay 5, Swindon 0.
Watford 2, Northampton 1.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 17

Pacific Coast
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Diego 9, Hollywood 8.
Oakland 9, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 11, Portland 9.

Southern Association
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 1.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 7 (tie).
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham at Memphis, rain.

Texas League
Dallas 9 Shreveport 7.
Tulsa at Beaumont, rain.
San Antonio 3, Fort Worth 2.
Houston 7, Oklahoma City 6 (11 inns.).

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	12	6	.667
San Diego	11	6	.647
Seattle	10	7	.588
Los Angeles	8	8	.500
Sacramento	8	10	.444
Hollywood	8	10	.444
San Francisco	7	11	.389
Portland	6	12	.333

Results April 17

Seattle 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Diego 9, Hollywood 8.
Oakland 9, Sacramento 3.
San Francisco 11, Portland 9.

Yankees See Steady Flow Of Southpaws

By the Associated Press

Until Joe Di Maggio gets back into the line-up for the New York Yankees, the world champions are sure to see a more or less constant stream of southpaw pitching.

Connie Mack, who has to take chances with what material he has masquerading as pitchers, tried a right-hander yesterday in the only game of the day in the major leagues, and the McCarthymen went right to work for a 4-1 victory over the Philadelphia Athletics.

Besse Working

But Mr. Mack knows the formula as well as he knows every other rule of the thumb in baseball. He took a chance with Lefty Lovill (Chubby) Dean and won the opener the day before and he has announced that young Herman Besse, a rookie southpaw from Memphis, will work today.

Although the scheme does not always work, the American League managers have been feeding left-handers to the Yankees for years. Typical of the result was Washington's record last year. The Senators won seven times from the Yanks and three of these victories were on southpaw pitching, the other four on the unique knuckleballing of Dutch Leonard. The rest of the staff did not count.

With Di Maggio out, the Yankees have five left-handed batters in the line-up, four of them coming to the plate in succession.

Yanks Skeptical

Besides Di Maggio, the only right-handed hitting outfielder on the Yankee squad is Jake Powell and he may be lost for many weeks. Di Maggio hoped to get back into harness tomorrow when the Yanks make their first home stand against the Senators, but the Yankees themselves were skeptical and some thought he might be out for several more days.

There is no question that his power against both right and left-handed pitching is badly missed. In the opener which New York lost in 10 innings, the Yanks collected only six hits, none of them more than a single, and yesterday they won with a somewhat skimpy seven. The only one of these good for more than one base was a homer by Charley Keller.

In fact, the Yanks might have been edged out again in spite of Monte Pearson's four-hit pitching if Keller had not expressed his authority. He walked to lead off the fourth inning and scored New York's first run, homered for the second and drove in the fourth with a single.

Unfavorable weather forced postponement of all the other games.

Two bakers swam the English Channel in 1934.

Advance Notice Indicates Tom Lieb Plans Big Things

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—It looks as though Tom Lieb, recently appointed University of Florida football coach, is planning big things for what has long been the door-mat outfit of the Southeastern Conference in the next three years while he is at the helm.

For over two weeks now, since his appointment, Lieb's public relations men out in California have been busily engaged in sending copy out from the Coast to the papers of this State, all presaging Lieb's appearance at the Gainesville institution planned for today.

To Tour State

But the most interesting bit of news for this section sent out by Lieb's hard-working staff is the fact that Lieb plans to spend at least six weeks touring this state interviewing every high school football coach as well as the boys themselves.

In an interview before he left California, Lieb stated that "a lot of very promising material is leaving the state for other colleges" through the former inability of Florida coaches and alumni, or the lack of pressure by these groups, in interesting them into going to the state college. Lieb feels that Florida-bred boys should migrate to their own state college.

This theory of Lieb's is accurate. In the past few years, Florida high school athletes have been given attractive offers by such Southern Conference foes as Georgia and Georgia Tech, Alabama and others, and have been inveigled away from their state college via the high pressure salesmanship method.

More interest on the part of the coaching staff, alumni and undergraduates would have witnessed those same boys entering Florida.

"Big Time"

Florida is evidently going into "big time" football this time. From other press reports, it is understood that Lieb is bringing down here with him several promising California high school players, admittedly desired prospects of the University of Southern California, California and Stanford.

It is also thought that Lieb has contacted Southern California and U. C. L. A. for games on a home-and-home basis in 1941 and 1942. In the same report it was stated that Lieb was not sure of the college's policy of making long trips.

From all accounts then, Lieb is taking this new job of his seriously. Overnight Florida papers have taken this new coach into their hearts, while the avid Florida football public has awakened from their previous lethargy.

Florida's starved football situation now is being pictured in glowing terms. From this point of view, though, it seems a bit premature. True Lieb is starting from the bottom and working up, when he tours the state in search of material.

But, as has been the case for many years, the followers of football in this state expect too much from a new coach, especially after much advance publicity as that currently being given out for Lieb.

It will take Lieb at least two years in which to improve Florida's football aggregation. Next fall he has a strong junior and sophomore nucleus. Yet this nucleus has to learn an entirely new system, the Notre Dame attack which Lieb employs. There are numerous small details to be ironed out when a new system and new coaches take over.

Then, too, Florida's football talent must be still improved. There have been ravings of great material at the university, but, in reality, it is not so great as reports indicate.

Wendell Davis

More Surprises Occur in River Oaks Net Play

HOUSTON, Texas, April 18 (AP)—A repetition of surprises that have marked the annual River Oaks tennis tournament occurred yesterday when two favored entrants were defeated.

The competition had proceeded through two rounds without so much as an inkling of surprise, when Bill Umstaedter, young Louisiana State University student, bounced Charles Harris, of West Palm Beach, Fla., No. 8 nationally two seasons back, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Bobby Riggs, the national champion, took off his sweater for the first time in turning back Lefty Brown of Waco, 10—8, 8—6.

Brown kept Riggs on the hop through most of the match but the little champion pulled out his best shots when necessary.

A mixup in the pairing forced Frank Guernsey, Rice Institute's champion of intercollegiate tennis, and Charles Hare, England's No. 2 player, to play in the third round. Defending titlist Guernsey won, 6—1, 7—5, although Hare had a 5—3 lead in the second set.

Bitsy Grant, the little Atlanta scrambler, had a little trouble with Frank Froehling, tall Northwestern University graduate, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, but Wilmer Allison, former national champion, surprised most of the gallery by running out his match with Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1.

Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., seeded No. 2, eliminated Norman Bickel of Chicago, 6—3, 6—1, while his fellow townsman and Western Indoor champion, Tom Kelley, was trimming Owen Anderson of Houston, 6—4, 6—2.

Edward Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., entrant, flattened Bobby Curtis, Texas amateur champion, from Rice Institue, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, No. 3 nationally and tournament favorite, continued her march to the finals in the women's singles eliminating Frances Heyck of Houston, 6—2, 6—1.

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Jaalam Marsh

ALL WINTER the air over our Jaalam hills and fields has been without scent, save that of woodsmoke on frosty mornings and, now and then, a faint reminder of the pines on the Ridge and Apunack. Now the drifts have dwindled, and the pond blinks and opens a reluctant blue eye to the morning sun. The wind turns southeast, and fog banks drift lazily down upon the town. Then we say wisely: "A snow-burner. What we've been looking for." And then on this thick air there is something new, almost forgotten. With the fog there comes a deep, heady smell, the scent of open pools and deep mold, of grasses steeped in slow water, of driftwood crumbling to black richness, of green stirring below the surface and remembering the sun. And then we, too, remember. For this is the scent of Jaalam Marsh.

* * *

And this is good. For like Boggestow Brook, like the quarries hidden in our hills, like so many things that have shaped this town of ours, we have today almost forgotten the Marsh. Its gold-green platter spreads beyond the village; Boggestow enters it crystal clear at the upper end, meanders thoughtfully through its flatness, emerges somewhat sophisticated and tinged faintly with brown at the distant end, by Beaver Dam Road and the stone arched bridge. A near place, yet a remote place and forgotten, a place so alien to our present town that now we wonder why our town bounds make that awkward jog to take it in. From Great Meadows Road, from Heartbreak Hill Road we have glimpses of this great level spread, glimpses of grass ruffling and rippling in the wind, of hawks swinging in slow circles above the golden green. We look, and pass. The Marsh is neither plowland nor woodland; we have now no use for it. But once we had that, and much of the Jaalam we know came from this Marsh.

* * *

For values change with changing times. Nearly three centuries since this land was granted, in part, to Nathaniel Duncan, Auditor General of the Commonwealth; the remainder the Jaalam men divided among themselves. It was meadow then, a pool of green in the unbroken woods; pasturage was scant in the new Colony, and of all the rich Jaalam lands Duncan took this. He sold, and the land came to one Steven Hoppin, of Dorchester. A Colonial cattle baron, this Steven, beginning modestly as cowherd of Dorchester Town, his duty "to blowe his horne at half an hower by sonne in the morninge at the meetinge howse, and evry man on the north side of the towne to bring their cowes and heffers befor the meetinge howse within halfe an hower after the horne is there blowed." But later he bought this land, gathered winter-lean cattle in spring, pastured them the summer long on Jaalam Marsh, drove them townward again in fall, fat-ribbed and lowing. And still in old deeds you run across mention of "Hoppins Farm," and the small brook that comes down to the Marsh through Link Cushman's is still Drovers' Run. John Noyes, surveyor, laid out this grant to Duncan in April of 1660; one wonders if it was that deep, sweet scent of Jaalam Marsh that, as he ranged the woods, drew him here.

And the rest the Jaalam men divided among themselves and their sons. Years beyond count this great bowl of meadow land was mowed and the rustling golden spoil carted barnward. Ditches were dug for its better draining; long since the thick grasses have roofed these over, and they are cool, mysterious tunnels where the muskrats swim. And still deep-worn, inviolate of brush, the farm roads wind down to the marsh fringe and end there, pressed deep in the earth by the passage of countless loads of golden richness. You see reason now for that jog in our town boundary.

* * *

Run now the line of the roads that skirt the Marsh, and in this golden bowl, ignored below, you find the source of these cool, square houses under the elms. Pollard, Pierce, Fairbank, and Ellis—these men prospered from Jaalam Marsh. Their cattle ranged there, and the long, red barns were redolent of hay, of the nostalgic smell of cattle. From the richness of the Marsh came these deep fireplaces, the carved mantels, the wainscotting that still bespeaks prosperity and content. The herds increased; the men extended their Marsh holdings. And five hundred dollars an acre was no unusual price for this land. We stare now at these old deeds, in disbelief. We wouldn't, now, give that for all this Marsh. But neither do we build houses like these, today. I don't know why.

For today the Marsh lies unmowed, almost forgotten. Only the Jaalam boys know it. Every generation discovers it; every generation forgets. Every generation of Jaalam boys, at some time, explores the Marsh on driftwood rafts. Down Boggestow they push and paddle, with great splashings and whoopings. Boggestow meanders, widening to shallow pools where the minnows dart in silver clouds, pinching to deep brown depths; on the banks above the golden marsh grass is jungle; the hawks swing high against the sun. This is the Amazon; this is dark Africa; the mounded muskrat huts are strange villages. The spring wind sings, and the marsh scent is keen and strange. Toward sundown they straggle up from the Marsh, muddy, wet, content. They have the air of far travelers, explorers, wise in a knowledge that is hidden from us.

* * *

And perhaps they are. For to us who were once boys but have since graduated—or been demoted, if you like—there is now something alien, something foreign about the Marsh. We go boldly enough down the old farm roads that lead to the Marsh, but where the woods and the farmlands end we step almost timidly into the open. Our talk dwindles to silence. The earth is soft underfoot, and we miss the firm confidence of pasture and upland. In spring, the Marsh shimmers with a submerged glitter of flood waters, silver under the gold of other years. The hawks drift and wheel overhead. Toward dusk the Marsh finds its voice, and all the level throbs with the deep garrunking of frogs, blinking in the pools. Now it is silent. And we listen to its silence, breathe in the marsh scent, watch the wind running tiptoe over the bending tall grasses under this great openness of sky and sunlight and the clouds drawing their slow shadows over the earth. And we feel strange, and out of place.

But it is not Jaalam Marsh that is alien, but ourselves. To cross its bounds is to cross the generations, to step into another land, of different purpose than our own. Some day, perhaps, we shall return to that. Some day the Marsh will again be shorn. You feel it waiting.

DANIEL CHASE

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"WHEATFIELD": *A Painting by Vincent van Gogh*

VINCENT VAN GOGH took the first steps to become an artist when he was twenty-seven. His talent was undeveloped and the work before him long and arduous. Only his brother Theo believed that Vincent had something to express. And yet today his work has not only been accepted: it is popular and most people find something in it that they can understand and enjoy. He sacrificed form for what he felt was the salient feeling in a landscape or a face. He exaggerated to prove his point, and in rich, thick color he made the effect vivid and restless. His is a personal art; to him, a field of wheat or a tree was an emotional experience. In this painting of a wheatfield we can note how van Gogh expressed what he saw in nature—growth and diversity and vitality. Nothing is conventional or monotonous in his painting. Here is shown all the movement and drama in a field under the sky.

Song for Spring

We have so often in the spring
Leaned our laughter against the air,
Filled our ears with the whispering
And the cricket-voice of the night.
But still we face the crocus stare
Of earth become a living thing,
And find that dreams are blossoming
in sight.

Now suddenly we are aware
Of silence in the midst of sound,
Of color where the earth was bare,
Of sunlight rooted in the skies.
Now every movement is profound.
The wind has shouted down despair.
And now, again, we taste spring with
our eyes.

ROBERT WISTRAND

True Contentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST PEOPLE would agree that contentment is a valuable asset, and would willingly give much to be assured of its lasting possession. Considered, however, from the material standpoint, this state of consciousness seems to be of a fleeting nature. One may temporarily experience a false sense of contentment or satisfaction over some material possession, or because of some human condition or situation, but such a source of contentment is never lasting, for material possessions may suddenly be lost, or circumstances be altered, and erstwhile contentment give place to bitterness, dissatisfaction, and resentment. Or one may feel that the gaining of certain desires or the realization of some particular ambition will bring contentment, only to find that such attainments, when secured, have failed to bring the expected satisfaction.

What is true contentment? May it not be defined as satisfaction, or restfulness of spirit, as serenity and peace of mind? Paul declares (Philippians 4:11), "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." Whence came to Paul the wonderful sense of peace and contentment that could not be disturbed or changed by any untoward condition or circumstance? It came from his knowledge and understanding of God, his recognition of the value and permanence of spiritual things and the nothingness of all that the material senses hold desirable and valuable. Then how may one gain this precious quality of lasting contentment and peace today? Christian Science gives us the answer to this question, for it brings to men an understanding of the perfection and allness of God, infinite divine Love, the allness and permanence of spiritual good, that same knowledge of spiritual values which Paul entertained.

Christian Science teaches that God, Spirit, governs and sustains all His creation, including man, in perfect order, harmony, and peace. It reveals that God is infinite, eternally good, and that man, made in His image and likeness, possesses and reflects all good here and now and forever. Man reflects the abundance and affluence of infinite Love, the omnipotence of Truth, the eternality of Life. Man, as the idea of God, possesses by reflection all the good that God has, even as the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, implied in his parable of the prodigal, where the father said to the elder brother (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." True contentment, then, comes to us in the degree of our spiritual understanding of the fact of man's eternal unity with God, the source of all good. It is an attribute of divine Mind, and therefore it is a natural quality, which man forever expresses, along with all the other attributes of God, spontaneously and without effort.

When we gain the assurance that man is ever one with God, that he is spiritual, perfect, and complete, lacking nothing that is necessary to the full and perfect expression of God, good, of Life and Love, we shall have attained to spiritual contentment, and it will be unchangeable and enduring. Nothing can mar it or take it from us, for this exalted spiritual consciousness must of necessity destroy those disturbing and unhappy conditions of thought which find expression in dissatisfaction, covetousness, jealousy, envy, selfishness, and greed, and such unlovely traits as pride and self-satisfaction. It silences the craving of the human mind for constant acquisition of material things, and dissolves the restlessness and continual urge for mere worldly pursuits and the indulging of sensuous pleasures, which never have brought, and never can bring, happiness or contentment. It replaces the false satisfaction of worldliness and worldly knowledge with spiritual ideals and joys, and enables us to understand and appreciate the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, where she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 452), "Better is the frugal intellectual repast with contentment and virtue, than the luxury of learning with egotism and vice."

Again, true spiritual contentment does not mean surrender to idleness, laxity, or self-satisfaction in what has already been accomplished, a specious contentment with half-way achievement, with things attempted but not fully completed. On the contrary, discontent with oneself, a discontent that spurs one to greater effort in a worthy undertaking or cause, is helpful and beneficial. Spiritual understanding awakens thought to the appreciation of true values, and a desire to attain greater spiritual growth and achievement.

He who possesses true contentment possesses great spiritual riches, a treasure of priceless worth, and all may attain to it who are willing to seek for it and pay the price. And the price is self-surrender to God, divine Love, a willingness to put aside our belief in a material selfhood and our material sense of things, and joyously, gratefully, humbly, as little children, put our trust and faith in the omnipotence and omnipresence of the infinitely tender, compassionate Father-Mother, Love, who giveth liberally and spontaneously all good to all His beloved children. Thus may we prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's declaration (*ibid.*, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." What need we more than this joyous assurance to bring us lasting contentment?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wahre Zufriedenheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MEISTEN MENSCHEN würden zugeben, daß Zufriedenheit etwas Wertvolles ist, und sie würden gern viel darum geben, sie dauernd besitzen zu können. Vom materiellen Standpunkte aus betrachtet scheint dieser Bewußtseinszustand jedoch flüchtiger Art zu sein. Man kann vorübergehend einen falschen Sinn der Zufriedenheit oder der Befriedigung mit einem materiellen Besitz oder einem menschlichen Zustand oder einer Lage haben. Aber eine solche Quelle der Zufriedenheit ist nicht dauernd; denn materielle Besitztümer kann man plötzlich verlieren, oder die Umstände können sich ändern, und an Stelle der vorhandenen Zufriedenheit kann Bitterkeit, Unzufriedenheit und Groll treten. Oder man kann glauben, daß die Erfüllung gewisser Wünsche oder die Verwirklichung eines besonderen Strebens Befriedigung bringen werde, nur um zu finden, daß mit solchen Erlangungen die erwartete Befriedigung ausgeblieben ist.

Was ist wahre Zufriedenheit? Kann sie nicht als Befriedigung, als Ruhe des Geistes, als Gelassenheit und Gemütsruhe erklärt werden? Paulus erklärt (Phil. 4, 11): „Ich habe gelernt, worin ich bin, mir genügen zu lassen". Woher kam dem Paulus der wunderbare Sinn des Friedens und der Zufriedenheit, den kein unharmonischer Zustand oder Umstand stören oder ändern konnte? Er kam von seiner Erkenntnis und seinem Verständnis Gottes, von seiner Erkenntnis des Wertes und der Beständigkeit geistiger Dinge und der Nichtsheit alles dessen, was die materiellen Sinne für begehrenswert und wertvoll halten. Wie kann man nun diese köstliche Eigenschaft dauernder Zufriedenheit und dauernden Friedens heute erlangen? Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt uns die Antwort auf diese Frage; denn sie bringt den Menschen ein Verständnis der Vollkommenheit und der Allheit Gottes, der unendlichen göttlichen Liebe, der Allheit und der Beständigkeit des geistig Guten, dieselbe Erkenntnis geistiger Werte, die Paulus hatte.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott, der Geist, Seine ganze Schöpfung einschließlich des Menschen in vollkommener Ordnung, Harmonie und Ruhe erhält. Sie enthüllt, daß Gott unendlich und ewig gut ist, und daß der zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis gemachte Mensch hier und jetzt und auf ewig alles Gute besitzt und widerspiegelt. Der Mensch spiegelt die Fülle und den Reichtum der unendlichen Liebe, die Allmacht der Wahrheit, die Ewigkeit des Lebens wider. Der Mensch als Gottes Idee besitzt durch Widerspiegelung alles Gute, das Gott hat, wie der geliebte Meister Christus Jesus in seinem Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn zeigt, wo der Vater zu dem älteren Bruder sagte (Luk. 15, 31): „Mein Sohn, du bist allezeit bei mir, und alles, was mein ist, das ist dein". Wahre Zufriedenheit finden wir also in dem Maße unseres geistigen Verständnisses der Tatsache des ewigen Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott, der Quelle alles Guten. Sie ist ein Merkmal des göttlichen Gemüts und daher eine natürliche Eigenschaft, die der Mensch zusammen mit allen anderen Eigenschaften Gottes unwillkürlich und mühelos immerdar ausdrückt.

Wenn wir die Gewißheit erlangen, daß der Mensch immer eins mit Gott ist, daß er geistig, vollkommen und vollständig ist, daß ihm nichts mangelt, was zum vollen und vollkommenen Ausdruck Gottes, des Guten, des Lebens und der Liebe nötig ist, werden wir geistige Zufriedenheit erlangt haben, und sie wird unveränderlich und dauernd sein. Nichts kann sie entstellen oder sie uns nehmen; denn dieses erhabene geistige Bewußtsein muß unausbleiblich jene beunruhigenden und unglücklichen Gedankenzustände zerstören, die in Unzufriedenheit, Begierde, Eifersucht, Neid, Selbstsucht und Habgier und so unschönen Zügen wie Stolz und Selbstzufriedenheit zum Ausdruck kommen. Sie bringt die Unersättlichkeit des menschlichen Gemüts nach beständigem Erwerb materieller Dinge zum Schweigen und beseitigt die Ruhelosigkeit und den beständigen Drang nach bloßen weltlichen Bestrebungen und der Befriedigung sinnlicher Genüsse, die nie Glück oder Zufriedenheit gebracht haben und nie bringen können. Sie ersetzt die falsche Befriedigung der Weltlichkeit und weltlichen Wissens durch geistige Ideale und geistige Freuden und befähigt uns, zu verstehen und zu schätzen, was Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 452) schreibt: „Besser ist das einfache intellektuelle Mahl mit Zufriedenheit und Tugend als der Luxus der Gelehrsamkeit mit Egoismus und Laster".

Wahre geistige Zufriedenheit bedeutet übrigens nicht, daß man sich der Untätigkeit, der Trägheit oder der Selbstzufriedenheit mit schon Vollbrachtem hingibt, einer Scheinzufriedenheit mit halbfertiger Ausführung, mit unternommenen aber nicht ganz vollendeten Dingen. Im Gegenteil, Unzufriedenheit mit sich selber, eine Unzufriedenheit, die einen zu größerer Anstrengung in einem würdigen Unternehmen oder für eine würdige Sache ansporn, ist hilfreich und wohltätig. Geistiges Verständnis erweckt das Denken zur Wertschätzung wahrer Werte und zu dem Wunsche, größeres geistiges Wachstum und Vollbringen zu erlangen.

Wer wahrhaft zufrieden ist, besitzt großen geistigen Reichtum, einen Schatz von unermeßlichem Wert, und alle, die willens sind, ihn zu suchen und den Preis dafür zu zahlen, können ihn erlangen. Und der Preis ist Selbtsergebung in den Willen Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, Bereitwilligkeit, unsern Glauben an ein materielles Selbst und unsern materiellen Sinn der Dinge aufzugeben und wie kleine Kinder freudig, dankbar und demütig unsere Zuversicht und unser Vertrauen in die Allmacht und Allgegenwart des unendlich zärtlichen, erbarmenden Vater-Mutter, der Liebe, zu setzen, der allen Seinen geliebten Kindern alles Gute reichlich und aus eigenem Antriebe gibt. So können wir die Wahrheit der Erklärung Mrs. Eddys beweisen (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 494): „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen". Was brauchen wir mehr als diese freudige Versicherung, um dauernde Zufriedenheit zu erlangen?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

A Children's Classic Budded on a Wet Morning in Wales

ONE OF US thought of Robin, the other of Christopher; names wasted on him who called himself Billy Moon as soon as he could talk, and has been Moon to his family and friends ever since. . . .

When he was three we took a house in North Wales for August with the Nigel Playfairs. It rained continuously. In the one living-room every morning there were assembled five Playfairs, three Milnes, Grace Lovat-Fraser, Joan Pitt-Chatham, Frederic Austen, and a selection of people to whom Nigel had issued casual invitations in London before starting north for what he supposed to be his Welsh castle. . . . Somehow I must escape. I pleaded urgent inspiration, took a pencil and an exercise-book and escaped to the summer-house. It contained a chair and a table. I sat down on the chair, put my exercise-book on the table, and gazed ecstatically at the wall of mist which might have been hiding Snowdon or the Serpentine for all I saw or cared. I was alone. . . .

Rose Fyleman was starting a magazine for children. She asked me, I have no idea why, to write some verses for it. I said that I didn't and couldn't; it wasn't in my line. As soon as I had posted my letter, I did what I always do after refusing to write anything: wondered how I would have written it if I hadn't refused. One might, for instance, have written:

There was once a dormouse who lived
in a bed
Of delphiniums (blue) and geraniums
(red)
And all the day long he'd a wonderful
view
Of geraniums (red) and delphiniums
(blue).

After another wasted morning I wrote to Miss Fyleman to say that perhaps after all I might write her some verses. A poem called *The Dormouse and the Doctor* was the result. It was illustrated by Harry Rountree; proofs had come to me in Wales; and with them came letters from both illustrator and editor saying: "Why don't you write a whole book of verses like these?"

So there I was with an exercise-book and a pencil, and a fixed determination not to leave the heavenly solitude of that summer-house until it stopped raining. . . .

I had eleven wet days in that summer-house and wrote eleven sets of verses. Then we went back to London. A little apologetically: feeling that this wasn't really work: feeling that a man of stronger character would be writing that detective story and making £2,000 for the family: a little as if I were slipping off to Lord's in the morning, or lying in a deck-chair at Osborne reading a novel, I went on writing verses. By the end of the year I had written enough for a book. . . .

The publication (in *Punch*) of some of the verses had two good results: it confirmed my opinion that Shepard was the right illustrator for the book, and, with the first appearance of *The King's Breakfast*, gave the publishers an idea of its ultimate reception. This was enthusiastic beyond all imagining, both in England and America.—From "Autobiography," by A. A. MILNE. (New York: Dutton.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1940

'Refugee' Ships Find Haven In Boston Harbor

Merchant vessels away from Baltic ports as war spreads become problem in U. S.

Riding at anchor in Boston's lower harbor where they sought refuge from the European war's newest ravages that threw a question around the very existence of former neutral countries, are several Danish, Norwegian, and Lithuanian ships.

Status of the vessels is uncertain. Are they now units of belligerent nations, and as such, enemy ships of one side or other, or are they part of the merchant marines of what were once peace-loving countries that have been taken over by force? These are among the questions being asked by crews of the vessels and by Boston shipping men.

At any rate, they apparently face a long stay at the port of Boston. And Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, Harbor Master, has decreed that they must be moved from their present anchorages in President Roads, or tie up at piers, in order to keep the channels and anchorage basins clear for use of vessels that are in active service.

"Any Mines Near Boston?"

Extreme caution was used this misty gray morning by the Norwegian steamer "Vigrid," standing just outside Boston Harbor, which wirelessed the Boston Harbor Police:

"Any mine fields in Boston approach?"

The "Vigrid" said she was 47 days out of Madras with crew of 34. She is carrying a general cargo.

Captain Dunn wirelessed back immediately that there are no mine fields around Boston. It was supposed the "Vigrid" was proceeding into port. It was not known to which dock she would be assigned.

Three In Danish Group

Three Danish vessels are now in Boston, and since Germany has "taken over" Denmark, the ships of the Danish merchant marine would now be considered legitimate "prizes" for the Allies. The three ships are all of the same line, the tanker Emma Maersk, and the freighters Herta Maersk and Rita Maersk.

One, the Emma Maersk, brought a cargo of oil to Boston from Aruba, Netherlands West Indies, and was ordered to remain here because of the Scandinavian crisis. The other two raced to port for refuge, virtually ships "without a country."

The Herta Maersk was en route from Dubin, to a port in Italy, in ballast, for the purpose of picking up a cargo, when the German Army invaded Denmark. Owners of the ship rodioed orders for their vessels to seek neutral ports. The Herta Maersk turned west and sped across the Atlantic, arriving safely at Boston.

Abandoned Irish Trip

The Rita Maersk, with a cargo of grain, was en route from Philadelphia to a port in Ireland, when the same order was picked up by the radio operator. That vessel put back and dropped anchor at Boston.

Ships of Norwegian registry, too, have been in an uncertain position. The Trafalgar, which sailed from Savannah for Oslo, with a large and miscellaneous cargo, put back because of the Scandinavian situation, and is now one of those ships held at Boston for an indefinite period.

Another Danish vessel is in port but not unexpectedly. It is the Olympia of the new India-to-Boston service, recently established by the Isbrandtsen-Moller Company, which came in from Calcutta and tied up at Pier 2, East Boston, to discharge general cargo. Members of the crew of this vessel, including Danes, Norwegians, and Poles, were anxious to be paid off in order that they might join the Allied forces against Germany to help Scandinavia.

Rare Lithuanian Ship

Among the craft held here is the Denny, a Lithuanian vessel, said to be the first of that nationality to be scheduled for a transatlantic crossing from Boston.

This vessel picked up cargo at southern ports and put in here for more, but difficulty was encountered in obtaining "navicerts" from the British Consul, which are equivalent to "passports for freight."

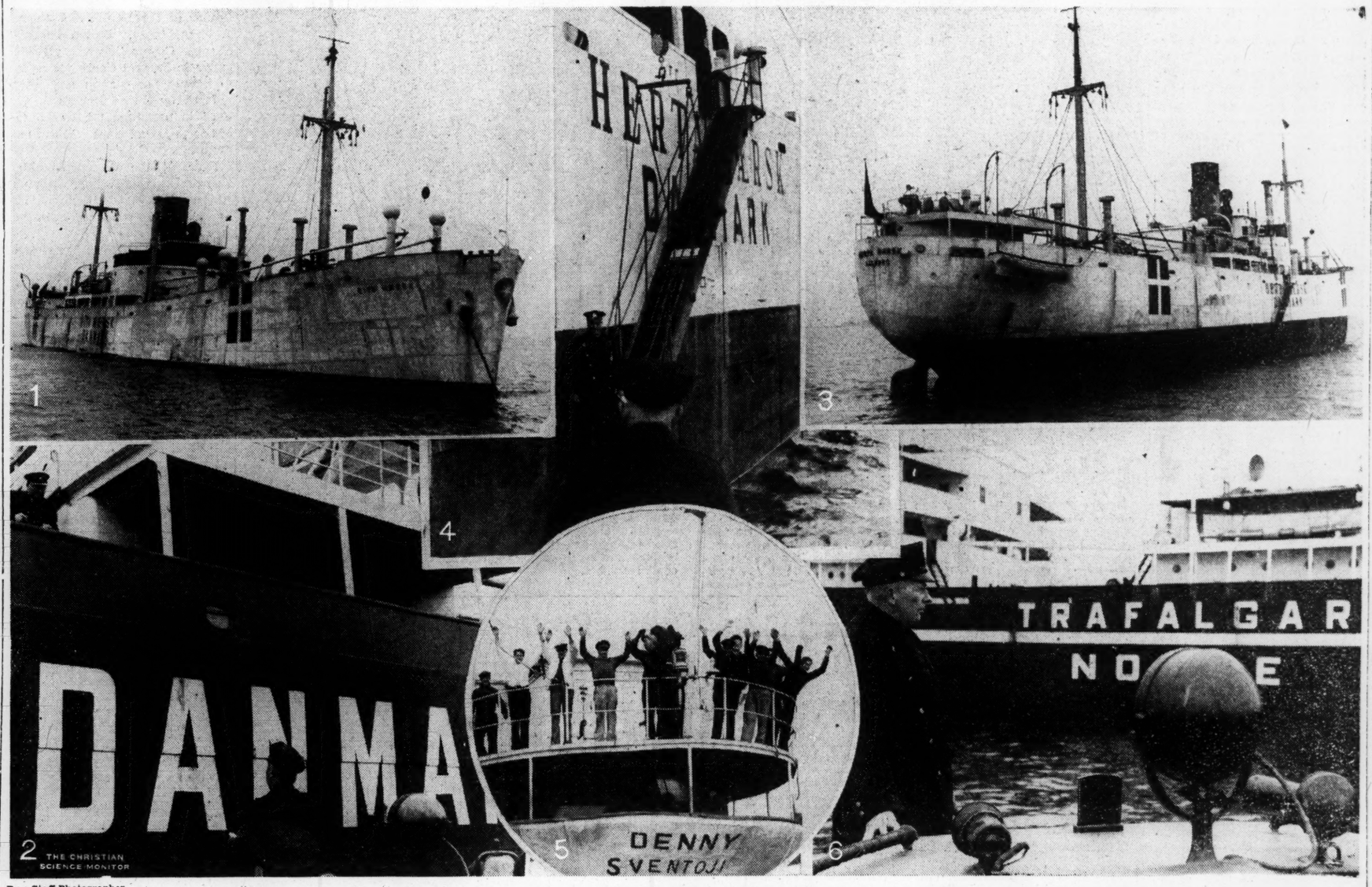
The cargo includes gasoline, lead, and other items which are usually considered contraband. Navicerts are issued to vessels for freight that is proven to the British Consul to be noncontraband. Their use prevents delay when the vessels are stopped by Allied patrol ships.

As the Denny was destined for Latvia, and would therefore have to navigate waters that are now heavily mined and the scene of actual naval combats, the departure has been delayed indefinitely.

History Volume Done

A 1,300-page encyclopedia of world history has been completed by Prof. William L. Langer and a staff of assistants, it was announced at Harvard University today. The volume, resulting from years of research on the part of the noted historian, is scheduled for publication in late July or August.

Northland Vessels Quit High Seas for Sanctuary From War



By a Staff Photographer

Denmark, Norway, and Lithuania Represented in Dormant Fleet Awaiting War's Events in Sheltered Waters

(1) Danish steamer Rita Maersk, grain laden, at anchor in Boston's lower harbor, where she sought refuge when war spread to Scandinavia. (2) Harbor police have charge of anchoring. Sergeant Thomas E. Currivan about to visit the Herta Maersk in lower harbor. (3) The steamer Herta Maersk, line relative of the other Maersk ships, was in European waters when ordered to seek a neutral port. (4) Police check up on Danish vessel anchored in lower harbor. (5) Crew of Lithuanian steamer Denny welcome a visitor to break monotony of existence on an idle ship. (6) Harbor police look over the Norwegian steamer Trafalgar, a new arrival. These foreign vessels expected and found peace and safety. Another wirelessed from outside, "Are there mines in Boston approach?"

Revere Descendant to Hang Lanterns in Old North Church

Memories of the famous ride of Paul Revere that roused the farmers of Lexington and Concord to fight for their liberties were evoked today, as little Mary Louise Revere Auerhamer, a sixth-generation, lineal descendant of the Revolutionary patriot, practised carrying a Colonial lantern in her Brookline (Mass.) home, preparatory to actually carrying lanterns into the tower of the Old North Church in Boston tonight, in ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the "Hanging of the Lanterns." At these exercises, which are to commence at 7:45 o'clock, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the speaker.

Mary Louise is really a simple, modest little girl. A fifth-grade pupil in the Pierce School in Brookline, she would rather cook and keep house than "anything in the world."

"I guess I'm just a home body," she admitted with a shy smile to the reporter today in her Harvard Avenue home. Fittingly enough, she lives at No. 76—making one think, at this time, of "The Spirit of '76."

Mary Louise lives with her mother, the former Pauline Revere of Quincy, Mass.; her father, William M. Auerhamer, and an older brother, Paul Revere Auerhamer.

Mary Louise has one of America's most illustrious family trees—but she'd really rather talk about her cooking. Making fudge, she says, may be fun—"but I'd rather be fooling with a cake." Her mother and brother both smiled and nodded to the effect that Mary Louise's cakes were "really something," while "Spotty" yipped his approval. Mary Louise can cook a complete dinner. And has done so—more than once.

Mary Louise's mother recalled that the name "Revere" was originally Rivoire. Paul Revere's father was from Guernsey, in France. He and his family were driven out at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots.

"Like so many others, our ancestor fled to America to seek religious freedom," Mrs. Auerhamer declared.

Mary Louise's family tree branches off from the second oldest son of Paul Revere by his second marriage, Joseph Warren Revere, whose son, Paul Joseph Revere, rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, the same rank which Paul Revere attained.

Picture on Page 1

Bay State Autos Jump in Quarter

A total of 25,838 more cars were registered in Massachusetts in the first three months of 1940 than during the first quarter of 1939, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today. This year up to March 31, 697,549 cars were registered, compared with 672,711 last year.

The Registrar also reported that during the first three months of 1940 15,011 original driving licenses were issued and 188,575 renewals. Last year the number of new licenses was 1,056 less, while the number of renewals was 7,222 less.

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that the increase in registration and licenses resulted in the fees collected by the Motor Vehicle Registry increasing by $151,880 over the figure for the first three months of 1939. The fees this year total $4,025,003.

Farnum Urges Probe of Beano By Fin. Com.

Calling on the Boston Finance Commission to begin an independent investigation of Beano, George R. Farnum, who acted as special counsel for the Commission, and later for the City, in pressing its equity actions against former Gov. James M. Curley, today pointed out that the Finance Commission has statutory powers to summons witnesses and records—powers, which he asserted, the Committee just appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, has not.

Mr. Farnum, whose conduct of several widely publicized investigations in recent years, has earned him a local reputation as a racket fighter, said:

"It is practically impossible to conduct a probe into a reputed racket of the scope and character of Beano operations in Boston, and trace its ramifications, unless the investigating body has the power of summonsing witnesses and requiring the possession of books and papers.

"The Committee of three tardily appointed by the Mayor possesses no such powers."

In the meantime today, Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase from the Back Bay, in a letter to the Mayor, asked that the Finance Commission be asked to aid the committee of three named yesterday.

This committee is composed of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, John J. Spencer, chief of the City Licensing Bureau, and Harvey T. Pond, prominent Dorchester Republican.

Commissioner Timilty said today he had not been officially notified of his appointment, but that he would accept.

C. I. O. Wins Out in the Largest Of Two Auto Plant Elections

A landslide victory for the Congress of Industrial Organizations developed in today's count of ballots in the biggest automobile plant election to be held in New England, which in turn was part of the largest National Labor Relations Board election ever held in this country. However in the second New England plant of General Motors Corporation, the American Federation of Labor won, though by a much closer margin.

Returns from the two plants, both located in Connecticut, proved among the earliest in the series covering 137,000 workers in 59 General Motors plants located in 11 states.

The Connecticut outcome in the two New Departure Division units of General Motors was this:

Bristol: C. I. O., 2,263; A. F. of L., 150; neither union, 802; 3 blanks, 9 void, 31 challenges.

Meriden: A. F. of L., 1,000; C. I. O., 636; neither union, 117; 3 blanks, one void, 21 challenges.

As the two plants are but 17 miles apart, the contrast in their choices was said to be explained by the C. I. O. having had a committee working at the Bristol plant but none at Meriden, while the A. F. of L. had an active committee at Meriden but none at Bristol.

The even division in New England was not regarded as typical of the general result, because the bulk of the automobile workers center in Michigan, where the C. I. O. is much stronger in the auto workers' union than its rival.

These two New England plants will hereafter remain divided in their labor affiliations, as the plan of the election was to unite all C. I. O. plants over the country into one single bargaining unit, while all A. F. of L. plants were to be similarly grouped together.

The Bristol voting was supervised by Dr. A. Howard Myers of Boston, New England regional director of the National Labor Relations Board. He reported at Bristol today that the election had gone very smoothly, that there had been perfect co-operation all around, and no unusual incidents.

As the Meriden plant lies in one of the Connecticut counties attached to the New York office of the National Labor Relations Board, the balloting there was arranged by the Board's New York staff.

N. E. Colleges Mobilize For Peace in U.S.

College students in New England mobilized for an ardent peace offensive today.

Shouting the battle cry of pacifism, student bodies on 15 campuses in the New England States rallied behind such slogans as "Fight for Democracy at Home," "Oppose All Steps to War," and let off youthful steam in speeches and cheers. About 500 students attended a demonstration in Sanders Theater at Harvard.

Rain spoiled plans for outside demonstrations at Radcliffe and Simmons Colleges and forced the student troops to march inside for their exercises. Agassiz House theater reverberated to the enthusiasm of the Radcliffe body, and the Assembly Hall at Simmons College housed the rain-dodgers at that point, where classes were suspended between 12 o'clock and 1 p. m. to permit all students to join in the "strike for peace."

Prof. Waldo S. Palmer of the History Department of the College spoke on "A Practical Pacifism" and Leah Malone of Brooklyn, N. Y., reported on the peace program of the United Student Peace Committee under whose sponsorship the "strike" was conducted.

Quill a Speaker

Radcliffe students heard Michael Quill, C. I. O. leader, who also spoke at the Harvard rally. Russell Nixon of the Economics Department of the two colleges, Katherine Berridge, Chairman of "Forum" and Rosalyn Ittelson, representing the A. S. U. were the other speakers at the Radcliffe "peace strike" which was held under the sponsorship of the Radcliffe chapter of the A. S. U.

At the Harvary rally this morning, Mr. Quill charged that the war in Europe is being fought "for the benefit of Wall Street bankers." On only one condition should America consider war, he said, and that is a war "to send Americans back to work, making this a better America for all the people. The greatest service," he declared, "which the youth groups can contribute to the United States is to unite by the side of labor in this great struggle for American peace. In so doing, your voice will ring around America; you will return to work for the preservation of demcracy, for all time, for all of our people."

Paul Olum, first marshal of Phi Beta Kappa, was one of the student speakers. He called upon his fellow students to resist war in any form. "Youth is being driven in the direction of war on a national scale, and we cannot keep out by wishful thinking," he declared. "We must resist from the first the slightest move in the direction of involvement."

Tip to Constables To Use Courtesy

Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, Chairman, and fellow-members of the City Council's Committee on Constables today called in the 106 constables named this week by Mayor Maurice Tobin to admonish them to be courteous and "humane" when they deliver writs, warrants, and similar documents to citizens of Boston.

Constables deliver such papers for courts and lawyers, and work on a fee basis. They are entirely different from the 80-odd constables who work as messengers and clerks at City Hall, and whose retention has come under criticism recently.

Mayor Tobin sent the 106 names to the Council April 15. The one-year terms of all constables expire April 30. The Mayor is expected to submit a list of reappointments to the much-mooted "constables" positions in City Hall when the Council convenes April 22.

U. S. Veterans Hit at Fighting On Foreign Soil

Chief of the Foreign Wars group outlines attitude and urges building up of nation's defenses.

The attitude of American veterans who fought in France during the last war toward the present conflict was clarified in Boston today by Otis N. Brown, Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

This attitude includes:

1. That no American force shall again fight on foreign soil.
2. That the United States immediately enlarge its defenses to exceed those of any other nation. This includes a two-ocean Navy, or its equivalent, so that enemy invaders could be met far at sea, before bombs could fall on our civil population.

From Veterans

Making it clear that his views on the international situation come directly from the Nation's war veterans, following personal visits with them in every part of the country, and that he also spoke officially for his own major organization of veterans, Commander-in-Chief Brown flatly declared the veterans do not want to enter the war, and, emphatically, do not want to fight on foreign soil.

He frankly admitted, however, that the choice may not lie with the United States, that "some Dictator may try to come over here"; consequently, he urged all haste in strengthening our defenses.

Commander-in-Chief Brown roundly scored America's lack of preparedness in 1917, and flatly charged that "many of our comrades were left in France because we were not ready."

He charged that not one shell of American manufacture was fired at the enemy, that boys were placed in the trenches who had never fired a gun, that thousands suffered because of inadequate clothing and supplies.

During Breakfast

The soft-spoken North Carolinian, who was elevated to the chief position in the V. F. W. at the organization's national encampment in Boston last September, made his comments during a breakfast tendered him at Hotel Somerset this morning by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Turning from the amenities of the occasion, Commander-in-Chief Brown referred in sober tones to the current news from Europe. "Every day that passes makes the situation more dangerous for us," he warned.

"I sometimes wonder if some of these Dictators don't have a 'hankering'—to use our Southern word—to come over and visit us.

"This makes me think a lot about our defenses. I think of how unprepared we were last time. The whole United States Army in 1917 was only four times the size of the New York City police force.

"We were, and we are, the greatest industrial nation on earth, and yet not a single American artillery shell was fired at the enemy, not a single American tank was used against the enemy, a great many of us wore shoes made in Great Britain. We had very little heavy artillery. We finally mounted a few 14-inch guns on railway cars and Navy artillerymen fired 438 rounds of ammunition at the enemy, and that was the extent of our heavy firing.

Not Again

"Such things must not happen again. This Nation needs a much larger defense, we need a big army. We may not want it, we do not want to pay for it, but we need it.

"And then I think of those in the Country would like to see us get into this war, either because they feel we should help the Allies, or for some other motive.

"This makes me think of the buddies we left over there. I think of the 65,000 of our comrades still in hospitals, suffering, many of them, some of them who can't even remember their own names, their thoughts left behind in Flanders. Sometimes I feel I can never visit another one of these hospitals so vividly do they bring home the tragedy, the waste, the horror of war.

Active Service

"We men do not wear the Cross of Malta of the V. F. W. for desk service on this side. We wear it because of active service in the zone of danger. Better than any of our fellow citizens we know about war. We do not glorify war, we do not want it, certainly not."

Commander-in-Chief Brown arrived in Boston last night, and will remain here until tomorrow evening. It is his annual visit to the Massachusetts organization. He is accompanied by Grace H. Davis, National Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, and was greeted here by Ida S. Cohen of Roxbury, National President of the Auxiliary.

He was a luncheon guest of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the Parker House at noon, and is to be honored at a banquet and reception tonight at the Somerset.

Before leaving Boston for his home tomorrow, he will visit the Chelsea Soldiers Home and John Adams Hospital, and the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Bedford.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate rain this afternoon, tonight, and Friday, ending toward late Friday afternoon; rising temperature, lowest tonight in the middle 40's; cooler during Friday night; moderate to fresh southerly shifting to southwesterly winds.

Maine: Rain, warmer tonight; Friday showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain, warmer tonight; Friday occasional rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds over south portion and strong south shifting to southwest over north portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and occasional rain on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	42	New Orleans	71	79
Chicago	36	41	New York	44	53
Denver	34	47	Norfolk	62	77
Helena	46	62	Philadelphia	42	52
Kansas City	35	44	St. Louis	38	70
Los Angeles	54	74	San Francisco	55	70
Miami	74	79	Washington	49	59
Minneapolis	31	43			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 18.
B—Maximum April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:45 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Friday, 8:20 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:58 p. m. Thursday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Strikes." 2:10, 5:15, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Big Guy," Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen. Also "My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields.

Exeter—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton and Vivien Leigh. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"That's Life, Claudine," a French film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "March of Time—Vatican Issue." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Cyclops," in technicolor. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

Modern—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field.

Paramount—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"North Sea Patrol." 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Rancho Grande." 12, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: The Kidoodlers, Slate Bros. with Fay Carroll, Paul Winchell with Jerry, and Kathleen Byrne Trio. 1:20, 5:10, 9.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Alaska, Land of Opportunity." "Morocco, Land of Mystery." "Maintain the Right." "Northward Ho." latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Historical features. "Old Hickory." "Land of the Navajo Indian." "Guatemala—Banana Industry." "Flying Targets," "No Parking," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field.

Telepix—
"Miracles at Lourdes," "Copenhagen, Denmark," a travelogue; "Tannhäuser"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"The Bride of Frankenstein," featuring Boris Karloff. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Zanzibar," featuring Lola Lane and James Craig. Also "The Face Behind the Scar" with Griffith Jones.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Also "The Marx Brothers at the Circus," with Kenny Baker. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
David Niven and Olivia de Havilland in "Raffles," 3:25, 6:45, 10. Also Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Radio—Page 14

Uptown—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. Also "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W. C. Fields.

Music

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Second in the series of three concerts by Olga Averino, soprano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianist. 9.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe presents "Les Sylphides," "Rouge et Noir," a ballet in four movements and one scene. Music by Dmitri Shostakovitch (1st Symphony), choreography by Léonide Massine, costumes by Henri Matisse; "Ghost Town," an American folk ballet in one scene. Music by Richard Rodgers, choreography by Marc Platoff, costumes by Mme. Karinska. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
"Maritime New England," film in natural color presented by Mr. Dan Stiles. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures, by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Vacation program for children at 3 o'clock in Classroom C.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, violin soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Connecticut Population Up According to State Bureau

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18—Connecticut's population is growing but not because of the birth rate. Without waiting for the census, the State Department of Education and the Vital Statistics Bureau have made public these conclusions from their own records.

The annual enumeration of school children, on the basis of which the State pays an educational grant to towns, shows that the number of children of school age has been going down. The birth rate has become stationary or nearly so. Yet the 1939 population is estimated by the statisticians at 1,811,097 persons compared with 1,606,903 enumerated in the 1930 census.

The number of children between four and 16 years of age was 312,788 in 1939 as compared with 320,555 a year earlier. The school population reached its peak in 1929 at 384,530 and has been dropping slowly ever since.

Elementary schools have already felt the effects of this decline. Secondary schools and colleges have continued to find their enrollments growing. Whether these enrollments, too, will level out in the near future is a problem of concern to educators.

University Setup

The University of Connecticut, whose name was changed from Connecticut State College last July, has revised its administrative organization along university lines. Albert N. Jorgensen, the President, made public the new plan, approved by the trustees. There will be seven divisions in the university, a college of liberal arts and sciences, a college of agriculture, schools of engineering, business, home economics and education and a graduate school.

The old division of agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station have been combined as the College of Agriculture, with Dr. Roger B. Corbett as dean and director. Formerly all three were independent.

Dr. Jorgensen was in the news again this week when word filtered out of Iowa that he was being considered for the presidency of the University of Iowa. He has been in Connecticut less than five years. The University has more than doubled its physical plant under his administration.

Submarine Plan

Connecticut may become a more important center for the Navy's submarines under the terms of an amendment to the Navy supply bill now before the United States Senate. The amendment, voted by the Senate Appropriation Committee, provides $2,073,000 to recondition 21 submarines which are now in retirement at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. They would be stationed at the New London Submarine Base, ready for sea duty on short notice.

The Navy, if the plan is approved, would spend large sums also at New London to dredge the Thames River channel, build additional piers and install equipment for keeping the machinery of the submarines in condition. Skeleton crews would be kept on the submersibles. Batteries would be kept charged and engines would be turned over frequently.

New Egg Policy

Connecticut eggs will be purchased from now on to supply the tables of State institutions. State Purchasing Agent Edward C. Geissler announced this policy after a "successful" experiment last Thanksgiving in buying native turkeys. The eggs will be bought at farmers' auction markets. Heretofore, the State has bought from the lowest bidder, whether the eggs came from Connecticut farms or from out of the State.

Boston Hails Railroad Ruling

Boston's requirements for tax-title borrowing will be reduced by approximately $500,000 as the result of a decision in the Second Court of Appeals in New York, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today. The decision reversed that of the lower court.

The Court decreed that the New Haven Railroad must pay its share of the 1939 taxes on the South Station, amounting to approximately $446,000, or 70 per cent of the taxes assessed on that property. The other 30 per cent, by ruling of the Public Utilities Commission, is allocated to the Boston and Albany Railroad and has been paid.

"I am delighted with the ruling," Mayor Tobin declared. "If the taxes had been paid on time, the City would have ended the year 1939 with the best record of tax collections since the start of the depression."

Meanwhile, legal experts saw obstacles to actual collection of the money. It was pointed out that trustees of the New Haven have obtained injunctions which prevent the City from acting to take over the South Station property as it would in ordinary delinquency cases. The City can force payment of the judgment only by appealing to the New York Court to find the trustees in contempt for non-payment, it was said.

The New Haven contended that its share of the taxes should be assessed against the Old Colony and the Boston and Providence lines, which use the station. These lines were managed by the New Haven under long-term lease until the latter began reorganization proceedings four years ago. Then it rejected these leases, and forced the two smaller lines into reorganization proceedings. It continued, however, to operate them under court order, and charged losses against the owners.

Last October, Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks released the New Haven from obligation to pay taxes for these two lines. Yesterday's ruling reversed that decision.

By implication, the decision means that other cities and towns where Old Colony and Boston & Providence property is located will be able to collect their taxes from the New Haven also.

The New Haven paid the terminal charges, which include the taxes, until its reorganization four years ago, at which time it began charging them to the other two lines.

The latest decision holds valid an 1896 State law requiring railroads using the South Station to share its cost. The station is owned by the Boston Terminal Company, by whose bondholders the suit was brought.

SPRING MEMBERSHIP
3 Months $5
6 Months $8
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Aiding Discharged Prisoners

By a Staff Photographer

United Prison Association Officers and Workers

Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts organization (left,) and Canon Cornelius P. Trowbridge, President of the Association (right), observe volunteer workers preparing literature for mailing. The workers left to right: Mrs. Katherine Barrett, Mrs. Tuckerman Day, Mrs. Henry Shreeve, Miss Marie Donahue, Mrs. Ernest H. Brooke, Miss Frances Garvin, Miss Elsie H. A. Virgin, Mrs. Carmela D'Agostino, and Miss Lucy Martucci. The workers are preparing for a campaign of public education in the purposes of the Association's work, which is largely to help men coming out of prison to start life afresh with wholesome objectives. The organization is also seeking financial support for its work. Next month will see the beginning of radiocasts by the organization, which will be descriptive of its activities.

Group to Aid Ex-Prisoners Out for Funds

A campaign to educate the public in the purposes of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts, and to raise funds for carrying on the work of aiding discharged prisoners, was announced today by Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Secretary of the organization.

The Association was incorporated Jan. 1, 1940, and comprises three former independent groups: the John Howard Society, the Massachusetts Prison Association, and the Friends of Prisoners, Inc. The first two have a record of more than 50 years of service, and the latter was organized four years ago to furnish volunteer aid to discharged women prisoners.

"The purpose of the United Prison Association," said Mr. Mascarello, "is to help those who come out of prison to help themselves. The social and economic handicaps confronting the ex-convict are enormous, and we believe that help given to discharged prisoners is a protection to society. To refuse such help," the Executive Secretary continued, "may mean their return to a life of crime."

Pointing out that taxpayers of the State are burdened with an average yearly cost of approximately $550 for each prison inmate, Mr. Mascarello declared that for a fraction of that amount a man can often be started back to a life of self-support and self-respect.

Officers of the Association are: Honorary President, Herbert C. Parsons; President, Canon Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Vice-President, Malcolm S. Nichols; Clerk, Lowell S. Nicholson; Treasurer, H. Wadsworth Hight; Executive Secretary, Henry J. Mascarello.

Beginning May 7 the Association will sponsor a weekly radio program on Station WCOP, Boston.

Massachusetts Opens Probe Of Unemployment Payments

An exhaustive investigation of alleged illegal and unjustifiable payments of unemployment compensation funds during 1938 and early 1939 is being conducted in all Massachusetts cities, Robert G. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, said today. Mr. Marshall revealed that illegal payments totaling $81,368 already have been found.

The Director said the investigation will also include many of the larger towns. Furthermore, legal action will be taken to recover money illegally collected.

The Lawrence investigation to date, he said, has revealed 3,811 persons illegally receiving $81,363. In addition approximately 1,700 other persons in the city have received unjustifiable payments but the amount has not yet been determined, it was disclosed.

The sums illegally paid out range from $6 per case to $145. Of the 5,576 cases thus far uncovered 1,749 involve one week's unemployment compensation, while 553 received payments for three weeks or more.

The Director stated that no certainty exists that employees had deliberately made illegal applications, explaining confusion arose in early administration of the law which resulted in unwarranted benefit to some employees.

The investigation was started after a Division official in Lawrence last summer noticed some mill workers going directly from the cashier's office of their plant to the Division offices to receive unemployment compensation.

Mr. Marshall explained that, with lists of persons who have received unjustifiable benefits, Lawrence officials will check future applications. The amounts illegally received previously will be deducted from future payments. In those cases where the employees do not make a future application, legal steps will be taken to force retribution, he added.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 230 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—May 13-18, WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Series of programs, April 15-20, inclusive, 8:30 p. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, April 20, 8:30 a. m., May 11, 12.15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner"; transcribed.
7:15 p. m.—"Science and Man," presented by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston and Cambridge Branch.
7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Johannes Brahms."
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art.
8:15 p. m.—The Diary of a Traveler: The Americas.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Berlin Music Conservatory Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m. — Request Program. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News Bulletins in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m. — Chamber Music. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
London — 10:45 p. m. — Talk: "Vive la France." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Belligerents Buying Yachts; Boston Sale

Even yachts are being bought up by belligerent countries, wherever they can be found, so great is the demand for tonnage of all kinds resulting from the European war.

Mrs. Alice H. Burrage, with offices in the Ames Building, Boston, has sold the yacht Aztec, which was built in 1902 at Elizabeth, N. J., as one of the most luxurious vessels of its type, to Thomas H. P. Molson, of Montreal. The transfer has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission, as well as the proposed change to Canadian registry.

The Aztec carried a crew of 45, and has been at an East Boston repair yard for several days being overhauled and having repairs necessitated by damage received during the Feb. 14 storm.

Another American yacht sold to Canadians is the Mascotte, a steel diesel yacht, built at Newport News, Va., in 1926, and having gross tonnage of 337.

Radio Timetable

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	Ambassadors of Song
3:15 Male Quartet	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy		Organ concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	N. E. Photographic Exp.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speakers	"Tropical Moods"	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Dramatization; news	"Young Wider Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; "Dinner Music"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**		"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	"Novatone Time"	Songs by Kay Ivers	John F. Fitzgerald	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	Song recital
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	**Musical Americana: choir and music**	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time" Variety program
8:15				
8:30 'Strange as It Seems'; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Variety program American Legion speaker
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	**European news**	**"Good News of 1940": music; comedy**	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"; Schuman's Second Symphony
9:15	Cab Calloway's Orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Dramatized Story of growth and purposes of America's Town Meeting of the Air**	**Kudy Vallee; Hans Rosenbloom; orchestra.**	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Patriots' Day drama
9:45			Pan Amer. Union talk	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	'Frontline Headlines"	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; The Music Maids; guests; Johnny Trotter's Orchestra**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 How to Make Money			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; News			**Postmaster General Jas. A. Farley, talk**	Swinging Strings
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.			Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Rep. Hamilton Fish**	The Argentines
11:30	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Jimmie and Dick	Variety Program; Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Fashion Review		"Kate Hopkins": drama	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "About Us"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **American School of the Air**	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Breakfast Club"; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	'Songs of Italy'
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	'New England Cupboard'	'Songs of Italy'
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mildred W. Carlson	'The Man I Married'	**Opening Ceremonies: first baseball game: Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia**	A. Rawley
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	'Life Can Be Beautiful'		"Organesque"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.		"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orch.; soloist	"Woman in White"		"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	**First baseball game: Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia**	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Life Begins": sk.	Dramatic sketch	'Road of Life": sketch		"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"		'Lost and Found'
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	First baseball game:	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia**	Italian Airs
12:15 "Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch		Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	'Musicalogues'
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	News Service	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Interviews	Elsie Gross, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	John S. Bourne, talk
2:00 Talk, Nat'l Guard	**NBC Music Appreciation Hour; Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor**	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "Your Son and I"	**Music Appreci'n Hour**	"Light of the World"	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Second baseball game: Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia, described by Jim Britt**	Western Serenade
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Marathon winner: int.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Second baseball game: Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia, described by Jim Britt**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Harvard program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Music; talk; weather	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz": questions; answers	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Allen Roth's Orchestra	"Stage Door Memories"		Celia Page, soprano
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; News**	"This Amazing America": quiz program. Maurice Spitalny's Or. Maurice Spitalny's Or.	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	"Fifth Row Center": dramatization **Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"**	Boston University-Staley College debate Variety program Tenor and piano
8:15				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Sports Guide" Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"What Would You Have Done"; quiz show	"What's My Name: quiz program	'Command Performance'	
9:30 "First Nighter" dramatization			'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	**European News Rep. Celler, New York**	**Don Ameche Variety Program**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	'Frontline Headlines"	"Behind the Headlines"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Bob Crosby's Orchestra Griff Williams' Orch.	Frankie Stan's Orch. Louis Prima's Orchestra
10:45				
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	George King's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Will Bradley's Orch.	Serenaders
11:30 Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	**St. Louis Grand Opera: "Rigoletto," Act III**	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"The Music You Want"		Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Hays and Five Others Fined For Evasion of Income Taxes

Six former leaders of dog racing in Massachusetts, including Martin Hays, former Republican floor Leader of the House, and James J. Egan, former Boston Schoolhouse Commissioner, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to income tax evasion and were ordered by Judge Francis J. W. Ford to pay fines totalling $13,500 to the court clerk at 10 a. m., Saturday.

Four of the defendants, Mr. Hays, Louis B. Fox, Hyman Abrams, and Mario Ingraffia, all of whom were stockholders in the Bay State Greyhound Racing Association which up to this year conducted dog racing at Wonderland track in Revere, were each fined $2,000, given a suspended sentence of a year and a day in a penitentiary and placed on probation for one year.

Mr. Egan, General Manager of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which owns and operates the track at Dighton, was fined $5,000, given a year and a day suspended sentence and placed on probation for three years. Arthur G. Barron, a stockholder in the Bay State group, was fined the smallest amount —$500— given a six months suspended sentence and placed on probation for one year.

All six men, including Mr. Hays, whose plea of nolo contendere was not accepted yesterday by Judge Ford, changed their original pleas of not guilty to guilty yesterday after Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, read statements in court from the United States Attorney General's department that these men had paid their taxes with penalties and interest in full since their indictment.

Judge Ford described Mr. Egan as a man who thought he was "above the law and defied lawful authority because he believed political influence would get him out of trouble." The Judge added that "Egan deserved to go to jail."

"Only the fact that he had made restitution to the Government, paying taxes, penalties and interest totaling more than $52,000 saved him from imprisonment," the Judge said.

Mr. Egan was charged with evading taxes in 1935 and 1936 totaling $18,318.

The other five men, all of the Bay State group, paid a total of $62,038.87 to the Federal Government in settlement of tax evasions in 1935-36 totaling $17,389 charged against them.

Under questioning by Judge Ford, Assistant United States Attorney Leen pointed out that the 60 per cent of the stock held by these five men was divided up among straws "to conceal from the State Racing Commission the true ownership of the track so that they might obtain a license." Later this utilization of straw stockholders enabled the defendants to evade payment of income taxes, Mr. Leen explained.

From the Government statement Mr. Leen read: "Fox, Abrams and Ingraffia have been partners in numerous enterprises since 1929. Prior to the repeal of the National Prohibition Act, they were active as bootleggers on a major scale. Thereafter, they were jointly interested in the brewery business. Barron, a close friend of Abrams, also operated as a bootlegger prior to the repeal of the National Prohibition Act."

The Bay State Greyhound Association and the Old Harbor Kennel Club recently were forced by the State Racing Commission to reorganize because the Commission was dissatisfied with the track's ownership. As a result the Revere Racing Association was formed with practically all the stockholders in the old groups holding stock in the new organization.

However, the five Bay State stockholders found guilty of tax evasion were not allowed by the Racing Commission to hold stock in the new group. In addition, it was learned Hay's attempt to transfer his stock to his wife was blocked by the Commission.

The Bristol County Kennel Club, with which Mr. Egan is connected, has not been licensed to conduct racing this year.

Appeal on Old Colony Sought

Representatives of the State and private organizations seeking to force continuance of the Old Colony Railroad attended a conference this afternoon called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, to formulate a program of united action. A method for appealing the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which approves reorganization of the New Haven Railroad and excludes the Old Colony as an integral part of the system, was the matter at issue.

Under the law, an appeal may be made to the full Interstate Commerce Commission within 60 days of the decision. The group favoring continuance of the Old Colony Railroad hope that through an appeal or a petition for a rehearing, the I. C. C. may be convinced that the New Haven system would be benefited by inclusion of the Old Colony, because of savings already effected in the operation of that line.

Those attending the conference also had in view discussion of the petition of the Old Colony Railroad to abandon its Boston group properties, which include the lines between Boston and Plymouth, Boston and Greenbush, and Boston and Hyannis. The I. C. C. hearing before an examiner on this petition will be resumed on May 6.

Attending the conference are Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General; Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission; Joseph Wiggin, railroad advisor to the Governor; Arthur E. Whittemore of the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League; Dwight B. MacCormack, counsel to the special Transportation Commission; Alden C. Brett, Chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Railroad Committee, and Charles A. McCarron, Counsel to the New England Governors' Railroad Committee.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
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For Friday, April 19
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
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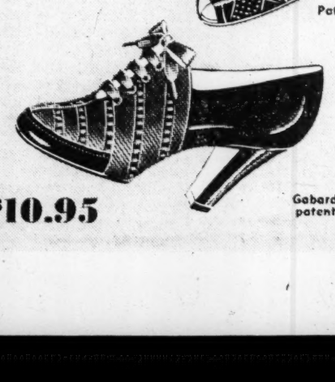
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Maine County's AAA Payments Highest in Entire Country

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18 — Although New England's participation in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program is less than one per cent, Maine's Aroostook County is receiving the largest conservation payments of any county in the United States.

Other points in the basically important question of New England's share in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's conservation program are:

Maine and Vermont, the principal farming States of New England, benefited most in 1938 and 1939.

Seventy-five per cent of the New England farms now participate, New Hampshire having the highest State average with nearly 90 per cent.

The use of limestone and superphosphate in building up depleted New England soils has increased at almost geometric ratios since 1936.

Farm income in Vermont increased 50 per cent between 1933 and 1939, from $24,000,000 to $36,000,000 and "what has happened in Vermont is more or less true of what has happened in every State."

Of the 3,070 counties in the United States, only nine received Triple A conservation payments totaling over $1,000,000 in 1938. Aroostook County was the highest of all, receiving $1,465,476.

Conservation Is Object

The AAA program, it should be understood, it a conservation program, not a parity program. Payments are made to farmers to carry on conservation projects of the soil, cropland, pasturage and woodland. The object is to enable farmers to increase their incomes through more prudent farm planning and more efficient use of farmlands.

This program has been carried on on a reduced scale in New England in the past four years just as it has been more extensively in the great farming States of the West and South. Payments to New England, with the exception of Aroostook County, are comparatively small, proportionate to the scale of New England agriculture.

The soil building program is the most important feature of Triple A work in New England, where farmers are now starting their fifth year of increasing the fertility of the several types of farmland.

At the present time, carloads of lime and superphosphate are rolling into all the New England States for use on a greater scale than ever. Some idea of the extent to which these soil building materials have increased in use in New England, as elsewhere, may be obtained by what has taken place in Vermont.

Use Jumped Under AAA

Before the AAA the use of superphosphate never went beyond 4,000 tons annually. But for the past three years, under the Triple A assistance to farmers, superphosphate has jumped from 4,900 tons in 1936 to 42,000 tons in 1939.

The Triple A conservation projects for New England are not restricted to lime and phosphate programs. Under the soil conservation service the Triple A carries on a comprehensive program that has brought the more dramatic activities such as contour plowing, terracing, strip cropping, to the New England landscape.

Progress of the New England farmers under the AAA has not been restricted to the mechanical aspects of production, but includes marketing problems as well.

Candy Flowers Bloom in the Spring, Tra La

By a Staff Photographer

Ralph DiMotteo — **Marietta Lowden** — **Eileen Pembroke**

The Culinary Art Salon at the New England Hotel Men's Exposition in Boston today was well named. This was proved by one of the artists, Mr. DiMotteo, head chef at the Hotel Somerset, who gives his masterpiece the final "once-over." Miss Lowden and Miss Pembroke wonder what good are "confectionery" flowers which they are not permitted to eat.

State Calls Taxi Conference To Avert Strike in Boston

Acting to avert a taxi strike in Boston next Monday, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, this morning called Checker taxicab officials and drivers to a conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon. General Cole moved as soon as he learned that the men had voted last night to strike.

"We'll try to get them together," he commented. "We'll start right now."

Controversy between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor threw an unusual kink into the strike vote of last night. Though the Checker drivers belong to an A. F. of L. union, the C. I. O. taxicab men carried on propaganda through the day to get the A. F. of L. group to reject the company's offer.

There was some sentiment in the Checker union to agree to the compromise, but C. I. O. pressure had much to do with its being turned down by a big vote.

Difference between what the company proposed and what last night's meeting asked is not great, according to some outside observers.

The plan offered by the company after negotiations that have already been before the State Board consisted of a straight commission of 42 per cent starting from the first dollar. This, the company says, would mean a 5 per cent increase in pay. Had it been accepted, the union would have asked a cut in the number of cabs operated by the company to no more than 220.

The meeting voted instead to stand for a 40 per cent commission with a guarantee of $2.50 a day. These are the terms of an arbitration award handed down by the State Board of Conciliation on Sept. 1 last in a case concerning the Checker Company. The award has not been put into operation by the company.

Conflict grows out of the proposed guarantee, the company saying that the business can't stand it, that no company pays such a guarantee, and that it would be unfair to pay $2.50 a day to the driver who did not work at his job, regardless of whether he did any business.

In behalf of the guarantee, the union argues that there ought to be a minimum pay for a day's work, that Sundays and holidays are very light, that a driver should get as good pay as a messenger boy, and that four companies in Boston suburbs are paying the terms asked.

Wire-Tapping Evidence Goes To Grand Jury

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (AP)—Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony began today presenting evidence of wire-tapping in Rhode Island to the grand jury.

Mr. Jackvony began the task, which may last several weeks, without comment, complying with a unanimous request of the jury after Gov. William H. Vanderbilt had said he hired the private detectives who tapped the wires of Jackvony and Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket.

Mr. Vanderbilt declared the detectives had been hired by him because the State did not have sufficient funds to press to the limit the investigation of alleged election frauds and municipal corruption in Pawtucket and Central Falls.

Among the evidence that Mr. Jackvony will give to the grand jury will be data gathered by U. S. Attorney J. Howard McGrath before Attorney General Robert H. Jackson called off Mr. McGrath's investigation on the ground that at the time of the Rhode Island wire tapping, the Federal Circuit Court for this district had held wire tapping not illegal and the Department of Justice itself engaged in the practice.

State Official for Blind Tells How Volunteers Can Aid 'Cause'

"If education is important to the boys and girls who do not have to face life with a handicap, then it is doubly important for the boys and girls who must earn their living without the advantage of sight," Miss Rose L. Trainor, Sales Organizer of the State Division of the Blind, reminded her audience at the Perkins Institution today.

The meeting this morning was the second in a seires of six weekly conferences for volunteer workers for the blind. Miss Trainor spoke on the subject of "Vocational Needs and Activities."

Bringing out what the volunteer may do all along the line to help, Miss Trainor began with the volunteer reader. "There is not only a great need for this service," she said, "but it is also the natural place for the helper to begin his work for the blind student."

Even simply a call upon the blind is welcome, Miss Trainor explained. "The visitor can do much to cheer and encourage the worker. If he wants to go further, and has the time to contribute, the visitor may increase his service by acting as a shopper for the blind."

Taking a cross-section of a group of blind persons one finds, she said, the same traits of character that one would find in a cross-section of any other group. There are those who are ambitious, those who are lazy, those who are financially and socially able to help themselves, and those who have a great deal of ability but need to be helped.

With the range in interest and ability among these people, there is naturally the same range in need for vocational training, she pointed out. Miss Trainor spoke of the fine work of the Friendly Circles, which are made up of groups of women in various communities throughout Massachusetts who are interested in their local blind. Their work could be supplemented, proposed Miss Trainor, by including vocational assistance in their activities.

Another opportunity for assistance by the volunteer is provided at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, she pointed out, where services may be contributed in tagging and marking the handiwork of the blind which is on sale there.

Miss Trainor spoke in heartfelt appreciation for the outstanding contribution which is being made regularly at that address by the volunteers, and also for the efforts of the volunteer workers who make possible and sponsor sales of the blind.

In this connection she mentioned the forthcoming sale in Newton on May 1, 2, and 3.

Langone Dinner Caters To More Than 4,000

More than 4,000 persons attended the testimonial dinner staged in the Boston Garden last night in honor of Senator and Mrs. Joseph A. Langone of East Boston. Senator Langone has been a vociferous member of the Upper Branch of the Massachusetts Legislature since 1935.

Revere and Dawes Itinerary

Riders impersonating Paul Revere and William Dawes, accompanied by members of the Boston committee in automobiles and escorted by members of the 110th Cavalry, will pursue the following schedules tomorrow:

Revere

10:00 A. M.—Start from BOSTON, at North Square.
10:10 A. M.—Arrive at CITY SQUARE, Charlestown. Leave at 10:15.
10:25 A. M.—Arrive at SOMERVILLE, at Foss Park, Broadway. Exercises.
10:35 A. M.—Leave for Medford.
10:40 A. M.—Pass Paul Revere Park.
10:45 A. M. — Tufts Square greetings. (Brief stop.)
10:55 A. M.—Arrive at MEDFORD Square; Captain Hall house ceremonies.
11:00 A. M.—State Armory exercises.
11:10 A. M.—Leave for Arlington by way of West Medford.
11:30 A. M.—Arrive at ARLINGTON, Town Hall.
11:45 A. M.—Leave for Lexington. (At Arlington Heights—left to Appleton Street—to Paul Revere Road — to Massachusetts Avenue.)
12:30 Noon—Arrive LEXINGTON GREEN, and greeting by Minute Men.

Dawes

10:00 A. M.—Start from BOSTON, at John Eliot Square, Roxbury.
10:10 A. M.—At Town Line, BROOKLINE. Escort by town committee.
10:15 A. M.—Devotion House, Harvard Street, for exercises.
10:25 A. M.—Leave for Cambridge, via Allston. (Pass R. R. station—cross bridge—turn left to North Harvard Street.)
10:45 A. M. — At Cambridge Line, Larz Anderson Bridge.—Dawes Memorial.
10:55 A. M. — CAMBRIDGE, for exercises on Common.
11:15 A. M.—Leave for Arlington, by Massachusetts Avenue.
11:45 A. M.—Arrive at ARLINGTON, Town Hall.
11:50 A. M.—Leave for Lexington. (Five minutes after Revere).
12:35 Noon—Arrive, LEXINGTON GREEN, and greeting by Minute Men.

Prescott's ride to Concord, by third rider, from Lexington Green on arrival of messengers from Boston. Greeting at exercises at Concord Bridge, 3:30 p. m.

Middlesex Towns Join Boston In Honoring Patriots of 1775

Patriots' Day, always an occassion for observances in Massachusetts, has this year a peculiar significance for the Nation as a whole, and the lanterns which one of Paul Revere's descendants will carry into the tower of the Old North Church in Boston tonight, in ceremonies marking the eve of Patriot's Day, will to many be a symbol of all that America stands for in safeguarding the right of its citizens and neighbors.

Eight Massachusetts cities and towns will partake in the celebration and re-enactment of the ride of Paul Revere, including Concord and Lexington, scene of the skirmishs that turned the tide of American feeling 165 years ago. The other cities are Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Somerville, Arlington, and Medford.

It is estimated that if the skies lift tomorrow, more than 100,000 persons along the way should see the re-enactment of the rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes.

Impersonators of the two historic characters will be officers of the 110th Cavalry. Sergt. George J. Malley will be Revere, while Sergt. Melvin S. Welsh will be Dawes. The first will leave from North Square; the second from Eliot Square, Roxbury.

Parades similar to Boston's will be held in the various communities participating, and local officials will be out to welcome the riders. Revere's route will be—Charlestown, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Lexington, ending at the Battle Green at 12:30 p. m. Dawes's — Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington Lexington, ending 12:35 p. m.

"Samuel Prescott" will continue the journey as the third rider, going from Lexington to Concord, and arriving at the North Bridge at 3:30 p. m., where exercises will be held.

In Faneuil Hall tonight at 8 o'clock, Lexington's youthful Cubs and Brownies, together with military groups whose number includes the Oliver Ames, Jr., Post of the American Legion, will broadcast on a nationwide program, while more than 1,000 Republicans, starting out with a Grand March led by Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, are expected to attend the Suffolk Republican Club's annual Patriots' Day ball at the Parker House.

Boston's own program opens with flag-raising exercises at City Hall at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will head a parade from City Hall to North Square, where Paul Revere lived and worked. There will be five-minute halts at both the Old Granary and King's Chapel burying grounds. "Paul Revere" himself will depart at 10 a. m., at which time the parade will be dismissed.

While Marathoners in the annual B. A. A. classic compete over 26 and more miles in a hilly course from Hopkinton, Mass., to Exeter Street, Boston, Roxbury will have a small marathon of its own, when the N. E. A. A. A. U. Road Race of three miles is held at 10:05 a. m., under the auspices of the Norfolk Young Men's Association. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will present trophies at 10:40 a. m. after band playing by school pupils and Boy Scouts.

State Treasurer Smith of Maine Refuses to Resign

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 18 (AP)—State Treasurer Belmont A. Smith resisted today a resignation demand which Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said was based on audit revelations boosting to $72,000 shortages attributed to "manipulations" of former Controller William A. Runnells.

Telling the Republican Chief Executive and the Executive Council he knew nothing of the auditors' charges that the treasury had cashed inter-departmental checks for $37,000.61 and turned the proceeds over to Mr. Runnells, the treasurer refused to quit as his superior, Finance Commissioner William S. Owen, had done voluntarily a short while before.

Mr. Owen, who said he was accepting responsibility for "misplaced confidence" in Mr. Runnells, was the fourth state officer to resign since the first report by the auditing firm of Ernst and Ernst disclosed a $35,000 shortage in highway garage accounts.

Hoarded Supplies Seized by Germans

Huge supplies of food, as well as gasoline and other petroleum products that Norwegians had stored up in anticipation of their sources of supply being cut off by the war in Europe have fallen into the hands of the Germans, it was revealed today.

This ironic tinge was lent by information disclosed by the officers and crew of the Norwegian motorship Torrens, which arrived in Boston today from the Far East. Capt. Thor Bruu was in command of the vessel.

As to his future course Captain Bruu said that the invasion of Norway came too quickly for the owners of ships to radio instructions. Captain Bruu said that he did not know what he would do, but pending the receipt of orders he would discharge the Boston cargo and then proceed to New York with the balance and tie up there.

Cape Philharmonic Players Prominent in Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 18—When the orchestra of school musicians from all over New England waits ready for the baton of Irving Cheyette, head of the Music Department at State Teachers' College in Indiana, Pa., in the climax program of the current New England Band, Orchestra and Choral Music Festival, towns of the Cape will be well represented in the personnel.

These boys and girls are the younger members of the Cape Cod Philharmonic Orchestra, an organization begun some nine years ago in Orleans by Thomas Nassi, who had the idea of providing a cultural activity for acquired skills or dormant talent among the population of the neighboring towns of Harwich, Chatham, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro and Provincetown.

There are two striking facts about the Cape Cod Philharmonic Orchestra: first, the wide spread in ages of the players—from 16 to 85; and second, the diverse character of its membership.

Here one finds school children, housewives, professional and business men and women, farmers, marketmen, contractors, retired musicians and active musical instructors — butcher, baker, and candlestick maker—all brought together because of the common bond of a love for making music.

The interest these people are sharing is productive of a real service to that section of the Cape south of and including Falmouth, an area of approximately 500 square miles; for the orchestra is providing performances of worthwhile music throughout the year to communities that before its inception had little interest in or awareness of such things.

Eleven years ago, about the only music-making resource of that historic old section known as the lower Cape was the family piano of infrequent use. Successive generations of farming, whaling, deep-sea fishing, ship building and ship sailing, the continuous wringing of a hard-won existence from stubborn circumstance, had not been a favorable background for cultivation of the arts.

And yet when the right key was applied there was unlocked an immediate and enthusiastic response.

Some three years before Mr. Nassi had introduced the teaching of instrumental music into the school systems of this section, he had at hand as a nucleus, in addition to his school musicians, a number of retired professionals who had settled on the lower Cape.

Forty members reported for the first rehearsal, and at the initial performance this number had increased to 87. Little by little the players were adjusted until today Mr. Nassi has a well-rounded ensemble of 50 players.

About eight public concerts are given every year, although the number varies; for the orchestra offers its services to all Cape churches, hospitals, and societies. In many of these concerts it is joined by the Midcape Choral Society, itself a community organization under the direction of Mrs. Puella Snow of Orleans.

Order of the Amaranth To Convene in Waltham

Members of the Order of the Amaranth will gather at Waltham Masonic Temple, tomorrow and Saturday for the 15th annual session of the Grand Court, Order of the Amaranth, Inc., of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mrs. Miriam G. Noffsinger, of Canton, is Grand Royal Matron, and Elmer P. Fletcher, of Milton, Grand Royal Patron.

Annual reports and other business is slated for the session, with election of officers Saturday, and installation ceremonies that evening.

FOUND

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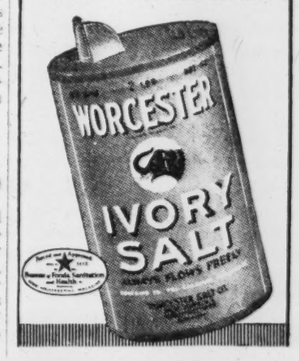

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Octagon	SOAP 4	Bars 17¢

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RED SALMON	FANCY ALASKA TIMBERLAKE	2 1 lb TINS	45¢
FINAST CORN	FANCY MAINE GOLDEN BANTAM	3 20 oz TINS	25¢
HORMEL SPAM	A HAM DELICACY	2 12 oz TINS	49¢
RICHMOND PRUNES	MEDIUM SIZE	2 2 lb PKGS	25¢
DEL MONTE SARDINES		15 oz TIN	10¢

Glorietta Tree Ripened Peaches Sliced Only 2 17 oz Tins 25¢ Sliced 30 oz or Halves Tin 23¢

DROMEDARY PITTED DATES		2 7¼ oz PKGS	25¢
CHEF BOY-AR-DEE	SPAGHETTI and MEAT BALLS	2 16 oz TINS	23¢
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Surrealist Ballet at Opera House—Novelties for Symphony

Salvador Dali Scenarist For Massine 'Bacchanale'

By Margaret Lloyd

Once the novelty wears off and curiosity is appeased, Salvador Dali's Freudian fantasia on a Wagnerian theme, "Bacchanale," will probably be relegated to a balletic equivalent of Mr. Cain's erstwhile Warehouse.

It was presented for the first time in Boston by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, at the Opera House, last night, and was not over-cordially received by a not over-large audience.

Its atmosphere is decadent, its humors abortive, and its scenario literally beyond description. The backdrop is a large Dali painting, including practically everything but the wilted watches. It is intended to indicate in the surrealist manner the Venusberg scene of "Tannhäuser." A gigantic, mutilated swan occupies stage center.

The Mad King Ludwig, done as well as could be expected by Casimir Kokitch, impersonates first himself, then Tannhäuser, Siegfried, and Lohengrin. For some reason Parsifal is not dragged into the muddy proceedings, which involve Nymphs and Satyrs, Fauns, Bacchantes, Venus, Lola Montez et al., all weirdly if sparingly attired.

* * *

The poor King has very bad dreams. He is continually pursued by a man dressed up as an umbrella with a skull for a handle. Plants grow on people's heads. A tall old man knits and chews gum. A child runs round in circles, or takes up knitting, astride the old man's shoulder. The Nymphs, Fauns and so forth frolic and so on. Finally the King is surrounded by a whole lot of umbrellas, which open, which indicate wetness, which seems to mean that he is drowned.

What dancing there is can hardly be dignified by the appellation of choregraphy, although, being by Massine, it has its points. For example, when Ludwig dances the "Tannhäuser" Overture part of the Venusberg music, his articulation of the phrases might be considered symbolic of the way people who think they have outgrown Wagner's music think they feel about it. Also, Marc Platoff as Sacher Masoch, and Jeannette Lauret as his wife, do a struggling sequence in modern technique. André Eglevsky has an odious role as a sort of Head Faun about the place. Nini Theilade is the Venus, who first appears, as my companion said, "on the half-shell." Milada Mladova, Rostova, Roudenko, Franca, Chamie, Beresoff, Semenoff, and hosts of others helped to keep astir this depressive concoction, which strangely enough was prefaced by "Les Sylphides" and followed by "Spectre de la Rose."

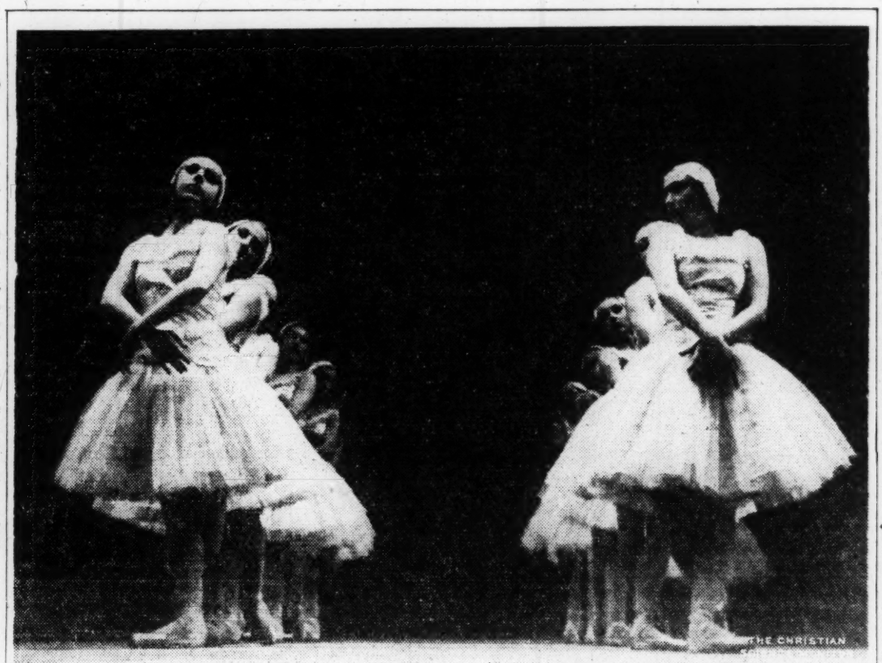
* * *

The latter was danced by the well-paired Jugoslavs, Mia Slavenska and Igor Youskevitch. Slavenska, who has less to do, does it better than Youskevitch, who, however technically excellent, missed the eerie quality of the rose spirit and was simply a nicely proportioned young man dressed in rose leaves.

In "Sylphides," Nini Theilade danced charmingly the Prelude and Markova was superb in the girl's Mazurka and the pas de deux with Zoritch. The three beautiful lifts in the first entrée of this number were illusively soaring. All was drifting, delicate, the lighting softly misting over the tenuous ballabile and soli. Nathalie Krassovska had the Valse part, and is perhaps not quite ready for this classic role.

"Gaité Parisienne," with Massine, Danilova, Franca, Rostova, Franklin and Platoff in the principal roles, closed the program.

Efrem Kurtz conducted "Bacchanale" and "Parisienne"; Franz Allers the others.



Richard Tucker

The Corps de Ballet in "Les Sylphides"

As they appeared in the first item of last evening's bill of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House

New Hindemith and Hill Works Listed

By Alfred H. Meyer

The program for the symphony concerts of Friday and Saturday contains the last group of novelties to be presented this year. And indeed, a novel group it is. Twice a "first time anywhere" appears—in Paul Hindemith's new Violin Concerto (completed in 1939) and Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill's Concertino for string orchestra, Opus 46, written in August and September of last year. But the third item in this week's list is surely also a novelty to the latest generation, since it has not figured on programs at Symphony Hall since 1926—Scriabin's "Divine Poem."

* * *

In Hindemith's concerto the soloist will be the orchestra's concertmaster, Richard Burgin. Recent months have given him prominence chiefly as conductor: it is all but a further novelty to be able to welcome his return as a distinguished master of the violin.

Hindemith's concerto is scored for a relatively small orchestra. Woodwinds appear in twos, there are two trumpets, four horns, the trombone-tuba quartet, the usual strings, and a rather liberal assortment of percussion instruments.

The concerto is of course entirely non-programmatic. A first hasty view of the score gives the impression that it is gratefully written for the solo instrument. It is rich in thematic content, the themes sing themselves well on the violin.

The first movement, labeled "Mässig bewegte Halbe" ("In moderately lively half-note motion"), is an expansively worked out sonata form. In two introductory measures a kettledrum announces a virile rhythm. The solo violin at once presents the first theme. This is a melody with bold upward sweeps followed by gentle downward motion. It is heard against an intriguingly rhythmed accompaniment in strings. Woodwinds continue an extension of the violin line and presently emerge with a new thematic unit of lovely lyric quality. This is developed somewhat, with the violin beginning a florid counterpoint—all still against the initial fundamental rhythmic accompaniment. A more highly rhythmed theme with ascending fourths, in which violin and orchestra answer each other antiphonally, concludes the first-theme section.

The second-theme group begins with a broad melody for the violin over a quietly sustained chord. Woodwinds and the solo violin give this theme contrapuntal treatment. There follows an active theme in eighth notes. In a development section the violin itself presents new versions of thematic material with interesting new counterpoints. Recapitulation and coda bring forth no new material, but present, in due order, the themes already exposed, somewhat more expansively and with new instrumentation.

* * *

The slow movement, simply "Langsam," begins with woodwinds alone in stately rhythm. A horn intones a short rhythmic motive which plays an important part later. The solo violin then sings the expressive principal melody of the movement. The horn motive develops, leads to an impressive, well-rhythmed, climactic theme for horn. There is a return to the principal theme, for a clarinet, with figuration by the solo violin.

The third movement, "Lebhaft" ("Lively"), begins with an incisively rhythmed theme for full orchestra. There follows a group of three themes, all bright and lightly rhythmical, often with the most delicate accompaniment. There is a return to the opening matter. For the middle group the violin sings a broad theme on the G string. After a lyrical development this leads into the cadenza. A return to the principal theme group leads to the coda, strongly rhythmical and at rushing speed.

The idiom is that of linear counterpoint, dissonant counterpoint, which does not go the lengths of a frightening cacophony. The orchestration is remarkably sensitive and varied.

* * *

Professor Hill's Concertino, too, is in contrapuntal style. It is scored for the usual quintet of strings, with a solo string quartet in the last movement. The three movements are Allegro giocoso, Andante mesto, and Allegro vivace.

In the first movement the jocose theme appears at once in an ascending line of eighth notes. A descending line, for the most part chromatic, and of somewhat more breadth, follows shortly. There is a return to the beginning, a moment of relaxation, a climax, a recapitulation of the two principal ideas, and the movement comes to its conclusion.

In the slow movement the second violins begin with a melody of considerable warmth of feeling. With repetitions it soars to its climax. A middle section, more tranquil in character, sings its song in the high notes of the first violins. There is a return to the first part with slightly more active rhythm. A coda brings conclusion.

In the third movement a string quartet is set off against the full string orchestra. The orchestral tutti presents a lively theme in active rhythm. The quartet answers shortly with material that suggests the type of figuration commonly found in much of the instrumental music of Bach. A broadly rhythmed section forms the principal contrasting group. A return to earlier material brings conclusion. The idiom, except for its contrapuntal aspects, is that which Bostonians have long since become accustomed pleasurably to expect from Professor Hill.

Star of 'Life With Father' Once Versifier

By Gerald Goode

A writer of light verse was lost to the world of letters when Dorothy Stickney became an actress. Miss Stickney, who shares star billing with her husband, Howard Lindsay, in "Life With Father," the comedy now at the Empire Theater, in New York, confesses that if the theater had not at last opened its doors to her, she might have gone on selling verses to the magazines.

They were little verses about the glamorous life of an actress. There was one in particular, called "My Dressing Room," describing in great detail a backstage sanctum which existed, at the time, only in the novice's dreams. For she had no dressing room worth the name, neither then nor for a good while afterward.

* * *

The stage had ever been her love, and she took to courting the muse of poetry only as a way to pass the hours spent sitting in casting offices, waiting to be told "Sorry, you're not the type." It was the poetry, however, which paid for her meager lunches and the resoling of shoes worn through with tramping from office to office, looking for a part.

There were five years of this, and they took courage, for she was the only one who believed that one day she might be sitting in a theater watching a company rehearse a new play, that when a certain cue came the actress who should have responded would not be there, and that she would leap upon the stage, read the part with brilliant conviction, and thus dramatically win her first role on Broadway.

This fancy came true. It was not Miss Stickney's first role, to be sure, for she was playing her first role at the time, in "The Squall" with Blanche Yurka. The play had opened two weeks before. Ambitious for something more in the way of an acting part than the one she had, she had attached herself to the sleeve of Sam Harris in the lobby of the Music Box Theater as that producer was on his way inside to hear a rehearsal of "Chicago."

He told her she could steal in and listen, but the play was all cast so she was certainly wasting her time. She stole in according to suggestion, and listened until the cue was given for the entrance of Crazy Lil—and Crazy Lil was not there. Mr. Harris peered through the empty house for the persistent little person who wanted a part, handed her the script and told her to look it over for a few minutes and then read it. She did, and gave a reading which startled Mr. Harris, who did not know that she had been staying up nights the preceding summer, learning this very role.

* * *

From the long run of this gangster play to "The Front Page," in which she played Molly Malloy, was not more than a step. But it was not until she appeared as the sensitive young wife amid the materialistic family of "Another Language" that she was willing to admit she had arrived.

The long journey which has culminated now in stardom and the role of Vinnie in the comedy drawn by Russel Crouse and Mr. Lindsay from Clarence Day's stories about his family, began in the home of a country doctor, where two little girls staged plays for the neighbors' children. A speech from one of those "productions," the play from the childhood classic, "Little Women," is the only set of lines, Miss Stickney admits, she really remembers out of all the plays in which she has appeared.

Perhaps she remembers it because that production, different in no respect from the play-acting of children everywhere, had special meaning for her. It marked one of the few briefly bright periods in a childhood darkened from 3 to 20 with almost total blindness. When she recovered her sight, she lost no time in seeking training at the Northwestern Dramatic School in Minneapolis.

Armed with this training, she embarked on her first tour. She was one of a company of four "Southern Belles," only one of whom had ever been south of Mason and Dixon's Line, but all of whom danced, sang, and acted skits. They traveled from town to town in an open truck, sitting on their trunks, and admitted that their tour had reached its logical end only after a performance at which the audience consisted of the ticket-taker and one usher.

* * *

Miss Stickney, undeterred, then prepared her assault on Broadway. She wrote out a list of casting offices from the classified telephone directory and made her rounds. She was engaged—for a vaudeville act which rehearsed 11 weeks without pay and played three nights before it closed.

The cheerless pattern repeated itself for several years, until the young aspirant convinced a stock company producer that she could play legitimate roles. She played winter stock in Atlanta, Ga., one season, and summer stock in the Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, Maine. The master of that company was Mr. Lindsay, and it was not long before [illegible] became his wife.

It was Mr. Lindsay who provided her with the latest and best role of her career. For the idea of making a play of the Day family carrid with it the happy thought that he and his actress-wife might together interpret the characters of Father and Mother Day. In subsequent conferences with his collaborater, Russel Crouse, with the producer, Oscar Serlin, and with Mrs. Katharine B. Day, widow of the author of the Day books and his literary administrator, the Lindsays expressed their willingness to step aside in favor of other players if it was deemed wise. It was not so deemed, and the Lindsays are enjoying their nightly impersonation of the quarrelsome, affectionate Days as they have enjoyed no other play in their individual careers.

Stage News

New York

The American-Viennese Group, Inc., is preparing a production of Goethe's "Faust" to follow the present "Reunion in Vienna," at the Little Theater. The Group plans to try out the play during matinée performances. Meanwhile, its musical revue has been sold out for the coming Saturday matinée to the Smith College Club of Queens.

* * *

Dorothy Stickney, who plays Mrs. Clarence Day in "Life With Father," at the Empire Theater, has been chosen to receive the second annual Barter Theater Award for the outstanding performance by an American player during the current season. The award was won last year by Laurette Taylor. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will make the presentation at a luncheon in Town Hall on May 2, at which time Miss Stickney will receive an acre of land on the side of a mountain near Abingdon, Va., a Virginia ham, and the right to select two young actors to join the company of the Barter Theater, which sponsors the award.

* * *

"Three After Three," that Shubert musical show which roamed the land for a considerable period only to close before it reached Broadway, is to reopen. The original cast, with the exception of Simone Simon, will be retained. Rehearsals are said to be starting on April 29. The principals in the original were Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Miss Simon.

* * *

Now that the dispute between the World's Fair Officials and Equity has been settled, rehearsals of "American Jubilee," in which more than 300 players are employed, have begun again. The agreement, reached after the Fair Corporation had threatened to stop production of "American Jubilee," calls for weekly minimum salaries of $40 for 23 performances and $1 for each extra performance. Equity had been demanding a minimum of $45 a week.

'Claudine'

"Claudine," the French film newly come to the Fine Arts Theater is based on an early novel of Colette, the Frenchwoman whose literary work has made her a Commander of the Legion of Honor. The picture, which deals with the emotions of an adolescent girl, has much of the tenderness and gaiety that belong to its subject matter, and something also of the nostalgic charm of the turn of the century.

One of its motifs is the unwelcome affection of the headmistress of a school for one of her pupils. This motif is handled with less discretion and delicacy than it was handled in "Mädchen in Uniform," and yet without any actually offensive incidents. The young heroine of the story turns away from this headmistress, is briefly disappointed in her love for a young physician, and finally dashes away her tears to enjoy what remains of her childhood.

The total effect of the film is that of sympathy and understanding for the problems of the young girl. The atmosphere is greatly helped by some fine shots of the French countryside and some pleasant folk singing.

Other items of the program are the March of Time issue on "The Vatican of Pius XII," a travelogue of Rouerque, France, and a newsreel.

L. A. S.

Vandamm Studio

Dorothy Stickney

As Mother in "Life With Father" at the Empire Theater in New York.

Nathaniel Burwash Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

Water colors by Nathaniel Burwash will be on view at The New Gallery of Interior Design, 306 Berkeley Street, through April 30.

Mr. Burwash lives the year round deep in the woodlands of New Hampshire where he studies nature closely. Most of his aquarelles are landscapes, although occasionally he pauses indoors to make a small portrait or draw a still life. The pictures reveal at first glance a subjective handling of the outdoors, and it would probably matter little which State the artist chose for residence, provided there were clumps of trees, interesting stretches of terrain, and sloping hills descending upon far distant horizons. There is no "regional" quality in his pictures for he records general rather than particular traits. He selects his material, refines, restates it in terms of a personal, poetic response. Through his visualization, vistas lose bold and robust contours, sharply defined forms; they become distilled into a tenuous essence which suggests a pattern, evokes a mood.

Mr. Burwash tries to gain full advantage from the fluid color, and the wetness of the medium adds a great deal to the ultimate effect in its elusive transparency. Although in painting a tree he dwells upon one or two major design features, such as bulk of the trunk and density of foliage, he manages to reveal very expressively the individuality of that tree. Such abstracted, and abbreviated methods have been encouraged in modern practice as it retreats more and more from total surface representation. Yet Mr. Burwash is not an abstract artist in the orthodox sense, for he still adheres devotedly to fact, which underlies and qualifies the seemingly fanciful portrayals.

In the end the artist of his temperament conveys a personal sensitive feeling, and in looking at his landscapes we have a more poignant experience of being there on the spot with the artist, breathing the clear air, feeling the chill cold, delighting in the verdure.

Mr. Burwash tries in personal portraiture to attain a similar quality, but here he has not freed himself as fully from fact. One or two portraits reveal a growing capacity to characterize people in terms of dissolving contours and evocative colors, with the least concession to literal rendering of surface.

* * *

Copley Society

Anna G. McCarthy is to be solo exhibitor at the Copley Society through April 26. Graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art Miss McCarthy is an art teacher in the Boston Public Schools.

The pictures include views of Cape Cod, the South Shore, Boston, and New Hampshire. Miss McCarthy has an eye for pleasing and picturesque subject matter. She depicts gardens, autumnal views, snow-scenes, May foliage. Outstanding in the Copley Society display is "Snowcapped Pines, Lilacs and Apple Blossoms," and "An Artist's House."

"Foreign Correspondent" has been selected by Walter Wanger as the title for the film "inspired" by Vincent Sheean's "Personal History."

'Romeo and Juliet' in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Hollywood has never concerned itself extensively with Shakespeare, but it contributed a large proportion of the cast of "Romeo and Juliet" that was offered to Chicago at the Auditorium Wednesday evening. It was in general a highly effective representation. Producers of "Romeo and Juliet" have often found it difficult to make the necessary excisions in the drama to preserve a convincing continuity. Moreover, as the tragedy has so frequently been regarded as a vehicle for a star, or, if you will, two stars, its exigencies have not seldom been sacrificed to that end. Not much complaint on that score can be made of Laurence Olivier's production here.

It would be claiming too much for Mr. Olivier's Romeo to declare that it erases all previous Romeos. His conception will not bring rapture to those who, having looked upon other players of the part—who have put emphasis upon the romantic and poetic aspect of Shakespeare's great lover—discover Mr. Olivier's to be too nervous and rapid in movement and too angular in posture. It is evidently the actor's intention to present a boyish Romeo, filled with liveliness but it would seem that in developing that characterization he has lost something of Romeo's poetry and charm.

Miss Vivien Leigh's Juliet is a portrayal of exceptional beauty. Her appearance and her general reading of the role are almost ideal. There are two ways to play Juliet—one to depict her as the child that Shakespeare insists she was; precocious if you will, but still a poor bairn, "pitifully fumbling with destiny," as Ivor Brown once said. The other, of course, is to strut her on the boards as a great lady of the stage. Miss Leigh's Juliet is very young, innocent, and inexperienced, and touching. Excellent, too, is Dame May Whitty's Nurse—a fine and convincing character-study, well conceived and admirably carried out.

Mercutio was set forth with gusto by Edward O'Brien, who accomplished something like virtuosity in his reading of the Queen Mab scene. Benvolio, too, was effectively handled by Wesley Addy, and Paris by Frank Downing. A word of commendation was earned by Alexander Knox, who made the Friar a figure of dignity and who read his lines with a clarity of diction that was not invariably present in the speeches of some of his colleagues.

French Film at Harvard

The next in the series of French films at Harvard will be "Double Crime sur la Ligne Maginot" directed by Felix Gandera and acted by a cast which includes Victor Francen, Vera Korene, Jacques Baumer, and Fernand Fabre. There will be showings on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening, April 25, at the Institute of Geographical Exploration.

News of Music

Bartók at Harvard

Bela Bartók, Hungarian composer, will give a lecture-recital, open to the public without charge, on Monday, at 8:30 o'clock in Paine Hall, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Department of Music, Harvard University.

* * *

Conservatory Orchestra

The New England Conservatory Orchestra, under the direction of Wallace Goodrich, will give a concert in the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, R. I., Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Conservatory Scholarship Fund. Howard Goding, pianist, of the Conservatory faculty, will be soloist. Quincy Porter, Dean of the faculty, will conduct two modern American works, his own "Poem and Dance," and "Threnody," by Paul Creston. The program includes: J. S. Bach, Concerto in G major; Mendelssohn, Overture ("Fingal's Cave"); Debussy, "The Afternoon of a Faun"; Schumann, Concerto in A minor; Wagner, Overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

* * *

Composers' Forum Laboratory

An entire program of music by contemporary composers will be offered by the Composers' Forum Laboratory of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project next Wednesday evening, April 24, at Huntington Chambers Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Paul Hastings Allen, John Duke, David Justen Holden, Alan Hovaness, Otto Luening, Quinto Maginini, Robert Stevenson, and Robert Strassburg are the composers whose works will appear on the program. Guest artists are Margaret Holden, Helen Woodward, George Garland, Elinar Hansen, Alan Hovaness, and Harry Seaver.

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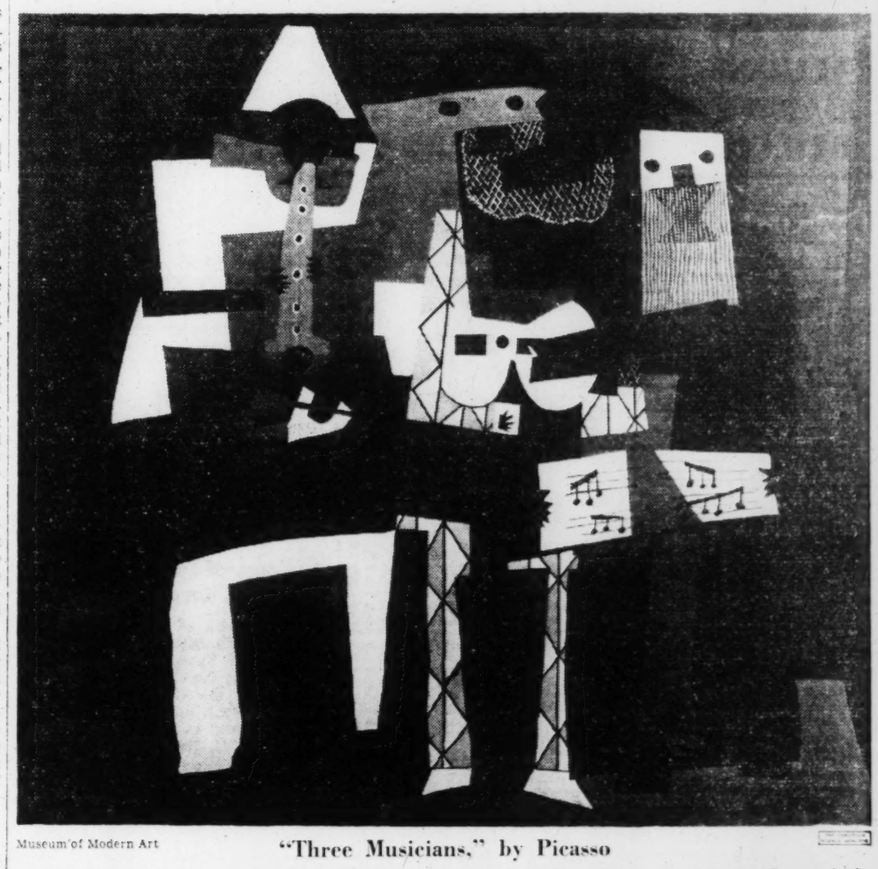

Museum of Modern Art

"Three Musicians," by Picasso

Oil, 1921, to be shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts under the auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art in the Picasso Show, which opens on April 27 and continues for three weeks.

Commerce and Finance

Improvement in General Economic Conditions Deemed Coming

Business and Industry

Big Telephone Expansion Is Seen for '40

NEW YORK (AP) — Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., forecast a large expansion in the company's 1940 new construction.

Speaking to stockholders at the annual meeting, Mr. Gifford said:

"Based on construction activities to date this year, the 1940 total telephone plant additions, replacements and betterments may be 15 per cent greater than in 1939 and the largest for any year since 1931."

These operations, Mr. Gifford added, probably would not require new financing. If the construction program is realized, it would result in net additions to plant of about $135,000,000 against $101,400,000 in 1939.

The associated Bell companies, Mr. Gifford said, anticipate a greater net gain in telephones this year than was recorded in 1939 which was the fourth best year in history in station increases.

The telephone meeting, an outstanding event of the corporate annual meeting season, attracted about 300 stockholders, including a substantial number of women.

Lewis D. Gilbert, who won the sobriquet of "professional" stockholder from frequent controversies with executives in charge of annual meetings of various companies, debated briefly with Mr. Gifford on the merits of competitive bidding in the sale of new securities.

Mr. Gilbert had pointed to recent testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington showing the company had for a long time had its financing arranged through J. P. Morgan & Co. and its investment offshoot, Morgan Stanley & Co.

The stockholders he represented, Mr. Gilbert said, were determined that "Morgan Stanley should have equal rights, but no special privileges" in connection with the company's financing.

Mr. Gifford said: "We still have an open mind on competitive bidding. I can assure you we do not make, and have never made, special arrangements with any banking house. We have only the interest of doing the best for the telephone company. I am still loath to make any change in our past practice because of our success with that method, but I would be delighted if competitive bidding proves that it could effect a saving."

Mr. Gifford said the cost to the company in bankers' commission for $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 of new securities sold in recent years amounted to less than 3 cents a share on the company's capital stock.

The meeting broke into cheers and handclapping twice. The first occasion was when Mr. Gifford opened his remarks with the statement that his 55th birthday nearly coincided with the 55th anniversary of the telephone company.

The second was when Clarence B. Lathrop, a Scranton, Pa., stockholder, rose to say:

"The American Telephone & Telegraph Company is the best and most efficiently managed company in the world. My only regret is that we don't have a leader in Washington like the one in A. T. & T."

In a routine procedure, directors were re-elected and the public accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros., & Montgomery were chosen company auditors.

Tells of Expansion

© Harris & Ewing

Walter S. Gifford
President of American Telephone & Telegraph Company

Steel Makers' Net 4.29 P. C. On Capital

CLEVELAND (AP)—Twenty-two major steel producers, representing nine-tenths of the industry's ingot capacity, last year earned 4.29 per cent on captalization, the magazine Steel reported in its annual financial analysis. This compared with .59 per cent in 1938, 6.07 in 1937 and 9.88 in 1929.

The total income last year before dividends and bond interest was $166,537,853, against $22,758,217 in 1938. Before dividends alone, the 1939 net was $130,831,176 which "was a return of 3.36 per cent on capitalization totaling $3,885,269,046 in one of the three best years since 1929, none of which has enabled steel industry to realize profits sufficient to compensate for extremely low earnings and deficits incurred in the other seven," the analysis said.

Net sales of 19 companies were nearly 50 per cent greater last year than in 1938. The net profit margin on sales increased to 5.69 per cent from 1938's minus .44.

Current steel production is around 61 per cent of capacity, off ½ point last week, compared to 51½ per cent a year ago. Steel said price weakness in flat-rolled products had overshadowed improved demand and had tended to interrupt buying.

Irregularity prevalent in sheet and strip quotations recently was brought into the open last week by reductions of $4 a ton on hot-rolled sheets and strip, enameling sheet and cold-rolled sheets. "While this cut brings prices $5 to $7 a ton below levels of a year ago, the market at the latter time was heading into the May price war which developed temporary concessions of $8 or more," the magazine observed. Its finished steel price composite was announced as $55.30, against $56.50 a year ago. The scrap market composite hit a new 1940 low at $15.96, down 13 cents for the week.

Continental Oil Net $1.35 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Continental Oil Company net earnings for the year 1939 were equal to $6,304,504 after depreciation, depletion and taxes, according to the annual financial statement.

This is equivalent to $1.35 per share on 4,682,572 shares issued and outstanding, not including 56,021 shares held in treasury. Earnings for 1938 were $5,139,755, or $1.10 per share.

Gross operating income for 1939 was $81,111,389, as compared with $80,151,182 for the previous year, an increase of $960,207. Sales of refined products increased 6.29 per cent in 1939 over 1938.

Dividends paid to stockholders during 1939 amounted to $4,682,384, or $1 per share.

Additions to fixed property accounts, including oil leases, oil wells and equipment, refinery equipment, gasoline plants, and marketing stations, aggregated $23,693,881 during 1939, as compared with $19,926,808 in 1938.

Nat'l Automotive Fibres' Quarter Net at New High

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—National Automotive Fibres reports $429,252 first quarter net profit, or 79 cents a share on common stock after preferred dividends. The earnings set a new high for a single quarter in the company's history.

The like 1939 quarter's earnings of $299,424 amounted to 60 cents a share on common.

The New York Stock Exchange has approved proposed listing of both the common and preferred stocks on the big board.

Studebaker Sales Set Record

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — March sales of The Studebaker Corporation were the largest for the month since 1929, Paul G. Hoffman, president, reported. First quarter factory sales also set an eleven-year record, amounting to 29,366 passenger cars and trucks compared with 19,746 units sold in the corresponding period of 1939, a gain of 49 per cent. March sales of 11,391 units compared with 10,208 in March, 1939, the first month of production of the company's low-price Champion.

Farm Wage Rates Highest Since 1931

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that farm wage rates, reflecting a decline in the rural labor supply, had increased this spring to the highest point since 1931.

The average wage rate on April 1 was reported to be 124 per cent of the 1910-14 level, or 5 points higher than on January 1, and 3 points above April 1, 1939.

However, the number of persons working on farms declined from 9,960,000 on April 1, a year ago, to 9,797,000 this year. Officials said two factors contributed to the decline—increased mechanization of agriculture and migration of many farm laborers to industrial areas.

Present wage rates on a monthly basis, without board, were said to average $36.41, and day rates, without board, $1.55.

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Bureau Sees Trade Gains By Summer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted an improvement in general economic conditions by summer.

The bureau's view was set out in a statement which noted that the sharp winter downswing in industrial production had leveled off. The Federal Reserve Board concurred in this latter observation with an announcement that the industrial activity rate of decline had slowed down in March and that there was "little further decrease" in the first half of April.

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was 103 for March, the board said, compared with the record high of 128 in December, 109 in February and 98 in March, 1939.

The Economics Bureau said that its prediction of business betterment was supported by "signs of better demand for steel and textiles than since last fall, reviving interest in home building and an increase in industrial exports relative to production."

Pointing out that the industrial production decline during the first three months of this year was one of the most rapid of record, the bureau said that ordinarily this condition would have developed a "vicious downward spiral" and possibly a severe depression.

Several factors prevented such an outcome, the bureau said, adding that:

"Inventories were increased last fall but at prices which were not sufficiently higher than those at present to cause apprehension of severe losses. Another factor helping to prevent the development of a depression psychology among business is the war in Europe, which appears to be throwing considerable new business our way, both directly and indirectly."

The bureau said it was possible that domestic demand for farm products would decline below present levels, inasmuch as consumer incomes generally lagged behind developments in industrial activity.

While explaining that the war had adversely affected exports of some farm products, the bureau said that the spread of the conflict to Scandinavia might increase the export demand for such American farm commodities as pork, lard and evaporated milk.

Standard Oil, Ind., Sales During 1939 Largest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Edward G. Seubert, President of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, declared in the annual report of the company that 1939 had been notable for a 9 per cent gain in sales, growth of the organization, and improvement of facilities.

Product sales climbed to a value of $335,905,914, nearly $8,000,000 ahead of 1938. The gain in volume was in excess of the volume gain for the petroleum industry as a whole. Total volume of sales was the largest for any year since 1930.

Out of its receipts the company paid or set aside $155,000,000 for raw materials and transportation, nearly $40,000,000 for operating expenses, $65,000,000 to employees, $3,700,000 for its Annuity Trust Fund, $18,000,000 for direct taxes, and nearly $31,000,000 for depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc.

There remained net earnings of $34,142,643, equal to $2.23 a share on 15,272,014 shares outstanding at the end of the year. In 1938 net earnings totaled $27,771,976, or $1.82 a share.

"The tax bill handled by the company and its subsidiaries in 1939," Mr. Seubert said, "reached $104,804,173, or about 7¾ per cent of the estimated total for the whole industry. Taxes definitely passed on to customers by addition to the sales invoice aggregated $86,533,468, while other taxes, such as real estate, personal property, income, social security, unemployment, and others charged to profit and loss account totaled $18,270,705. Our total tax bill was the equivalent of $6.86 a share, $3,356.85 an employee, or 24 cents of every dollar collected from the customer.

Chicago Daily News Issue Of Debentures Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

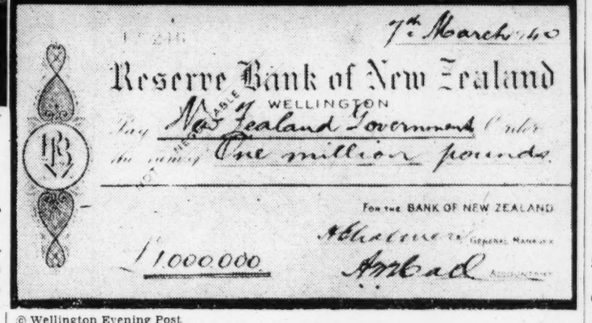
NEW YORK—An issue of $2,600,000 Chicago Daily News, Inc. 10-year 3¾ per cent sinking fund debentures is being offered publicly, together with the unexchanged balance of 48,000 shares of new 5 per cent $100 par cumulative preferred stock which the company is first offering to holders of the presently outstanding 7 per cent preferred.

The offering is being made by an underwriting group under the joint management of Glore, Forgan & Co. and Central Republic Company. The debentures, which mature April 1, 1950, are being offered at a price of 102½ and accrued interest and the preferred shares at par.

Southern Kraft Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Kraft Corporation reported net profit for 1939 of $2,539,001 after all charges including depreciation, compared with $1,037,211 in 1938. The company, which is controlled by International Paper Company, a subsidiary of International Paper & Power Co., charged $1,725,459 to depreciation, against $1,457,974 in 1938.

New Zealand Has New Way of Financing War



© Wellington Evening Post

Above: H. R. Chalmers, General Manager of the Bank of New Zealand, hands a £1,000,000 check to Finance Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand as an interest-free loan to meet the cost of the war against Germany. A. T. Donnelly, Chairman of the Board of Directors, looks on. Below: The £1,000,000 check.

New Zealand Aids War Budget With Loans Free of Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Finance Minister Nash has thought up a new way of financing a war. He holds it may be done by interest-free loans, and in March he proved it.

The idea seems to have been born when an unnamed donor sent Mr. Nash a check for £5 toward the cost of the war. Almost at once, Mr. Leslie Lefeaux, the British-born Governor of the New Zealand reserve bank, offered to take a salary cut to help the Treasury. Mr. Lefeaux will work the next year for nothing, which means the country will gain £5,000.

After these things, interest-free loans began to arrive at the Ministry of Finance. Some of them were for the duration of the war and a year after it, others for shorter periods. Firms were pioneers in this new method of paying as you go, but private individuals quickly joined in.

Then in early March the directors of the Bank of New Zealand, much the largest private bank in this country, determined to make the Government a £1,000,000 loan for the duration of the war and six months after its ending.

This apparently gave Finance Minister the notion which he put forward in a radiocast a day or two later when talking of the cost of the war. In the first six months of the war New Zealand spent £7,300,000; of this, £1,600,000 was not covered by special war taxes and the regulation defense votes in the budget which were transferred to the war expenses account when the conflict began.

Free Loans Come In

Why not cover this £1,600,000 from free loans? The Finance Minister thought it might be done and said it. And at once a string of loans began to arrive at his office. They ranged from a gift of £2 from an individual to £100,000 from the South British Insurance Company, for the duration of the war.

Thus Mr. Nash virtually wiped out his deficit by money which will cost the Government nothing.

At the same time, the Finance Minister warned of sacrifices ahead and of zooming taxation in the next year as this Dominion wages war against Naziism. In the 12 months of the next financial year up until March 31, 1941, New Zealand will spend on her air force alone virtually as much as the whole war effort has cost her to date. Expenditure forecast by Mr. Nash is £25,000,000 for the army, £6,500,000 for the air force, and £1,500,000 for the navy. At least £20,000,000 of this will be needed for the expeditionary force sent to the Middle East and will be loaned by the British Government.

Within New Zealand, £13,000,000 more will have to be raised, a sum equal to about 35 per cent of the present budget. Present war taxes, which are light, will provide only around £3,500,000, so a big increase in taxes is certain in 1940.

When these are levied, Mr. Nash promises they will be placed so as to insure "equality of sacrifice."

Some measure of borrowing, he holds, may therefore be advisable, but he refuses to say how far the Government will continue to rely on a string of loans from the reserve bank. Also while promising to "taper off" public works, and to transfer as many men as possible to agriculture and industry, he vigorously refuses to use the war as an excuse to limit the operation of the newly-created social security set up by "passing on the sacrifice to those least able to bear it—the old folks."

Taxes Within Capacity

All taxation, all financial measures foreseen, the Minister said, were well within the capacity of the country.

At the same time he stressed that equipment and payment of the fighting forces could only come out of production, and that much of the war cost must be met from the savings of the nation. "When our national freedom and all the institutions we hold dear are at stake, I feel sure that people who are not able to volunteer their services will volunteer the use of their savings without wanting any reward in the shape of interest," he said. "While the man who goes to fight risks his life for his country, those of us who stay behind should not want reward for lending our money to support him in the field."

U. S. Deficit Nears The $3,000,000,000 Mark in Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal deficit neared $3,000,000,000 with 2½ months of the fiscal year yet to go.

The Treasury reported that between last July 1—start of the year—and April 15, it had spent $7,557,540,578 and taken in from taxes and other sources $4,588,868,620, causing a deficit of $2,968,671,958. A year ago, when both receipts and expenditures were somewhat lower than this year, the deficit also was smaller, $2,664,997,714.

President Roosevelt has estimated a deficit of $4,032,813,641 for the current fiscal year, but March income tax collections, which included levies on salaries of state and local governmental employees for the first time, have been described officially as "comfortably ahead" of estimates, indicating the excess of expenditures may be smaller than the President foresaw.

The Federal debt, meanwhile, was at a peak of $42,597,259,559, an increase of $2,157,727,148 so far this fiscal year.

ICC Issues Plan Of Reorganization For the Erie Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission issued a plan of reorganization for the Erie Railroad Company which sharply scales down its capitalization and fixed charges.

The plan reduces the Erie's capitalization from $490,953,630 to $332,692,250.

Fixed charges of the Erie and the Chicago & Erie, a subsidiary, which amounted to $14,368,842 in 1938, would be reduced to $5,628,245.

Holders of common and preferred stock would receive new no-par common stock on the basis of one share for each five shares now held.

In addition, they would receive warrants entitling them to purchase common stock—1¼ shares for each share now held—for $37.17 a share.

The Erie has been in reorganization in the U. S. district Court for the northern district of Ohio since Jan. 18, 1938.

If the ICC plan is approved by the court, it will be submitted to eligible security holders for approval or rejection.

RubberConsumption, Imports Up in March

NEW YORK (AP)—March crude rubber statistics showed continued expansion in domestic consumption and large increases in imports over the previous month and last year.

Rubber manufacturers consumed in March, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported, 50,192 long tons against 49,832 in February and 50,165 tons in March, 1939.

Gross imports for March were 59,258 tons against 43,088 in February and 38,989 in the same month last year.

Total domestic stocks of crude were estimated by the association at 149,678 tons as of March 31 compared with 148,776 tons a month earlier and 205,936 at the end of march, 1939.

Crude rubber afloat to the United States at the end of March was estimated at 113,619 tons against 112,257 February 29 and 55,981 a year ago.

Sharon Steel's Quarter Earnings Top 1939 Total

SHARON, Pa. (AP)—Sharon Steel Corporation reported its net profit in the first quarter of 1940 exceeded its net profit for the full year of 1939.

Net profit in the first three months of the year amounted to $309,576 against a net profit of $255,497 in 1939. Net earnings in the first quarter last year were $7,613.

Gross sales during the first quarter of the year amounted to $4,912,432.

Netherlands Indies Farm Trade Expands; Prices Soar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Java—Cultivators of the soil of the Netherlands Indies are reaping benefits from the prevailing scarcity elsewhere. Their products sell for noticeably higher prices these days and, what is more, are easier to sell.

Prices of East Indian export products show an almost unbroken rise since October, 1938. The index numbers of the prices of the main export products, as given by the Central Bureau for Statistics in Netherlands Indies, show a rise from 76.4 in November, 1938, to 95.3 in December of last year, after having for a brief moment touched 96. Rubber, sugar, quinine, and, temporarily, tin profited most by this rise.

It was not, however, only prices that rose. Since October, 1938, exports have increased in quantity by 10 per cent.

Value of exports from the Netherlands Indies, between the end of 1938 and the end of 1939 rose from Fl. 634,000,000 ($335,250,300) to Fl. 709,000,000. During the same period, imports scarcely showed any change—rising only from Fl. 417,000,000 to Fl. 422,000,000.

Good Export Trade

Although the figures for the movement of trade during December, 1939, are not yet available, it is assumed that, since exports held their own very well in that month also, 1939 as a whole will have an export balance of about Fl. 300,000,000, a sum which corresponds with that of 1936 and was only appreciably exceeded in 1937, when it reached almost Fl 500,000,000.

The rise in the cost of living has, during these past war months, been fairly small as far as the small wage earner is concerned, but is more noticeable in the higher income groups, which spend more money on imported goods.

A further gradual rise in prices is believed to be unavoidable owing to the country's dependence on sea transport, with its increasing risks. It is noticeable that many importers are turning for a considerable portion of their wares to the countries of the Pacific Ocean, among which Australia is prominent as a source of supply. That country has already captured much of the butter market, in Netherlands India, and is now extending its activities to iron-ware and the like.

Some Goods Scarce

Owing to the sudden interruption of shipping communications and to the considerably longer time taken by ships to reach the Netherlands Indies, there has been a temporary scarcity of certain products, which has led to moderate rationing regulations in wholesale trade.

This has been the case as regards cement, while imports of dyes, formic acid, for use in the preparation of rubber, and paper, fell considerably and thus economy was a matter of necessity. The man in the street has noticed, however, very little of this, for the scene of it has been inside the headquarters of business firms.

As regards the food supply, the Government had secured it in the first half of the year by buying up large quantities of rice, while in September powers were asked to enforce, if necessary, extra cultivation of the soil.

So far it has been possible to avoid rationing and regulation of ordinary daily necessities.

Anaconda Copper Quarter Net Equal To $1.20 a Share

ANACONDA, Mont. (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company earned about $1.20 per share for the first three months of the current year, as compared with 42 cents for the same quarter of 1939, Cornelius F. Kelley, President, said at the company's annual meeting.

He listed earnings for the January-March quarter of 1940 at approximately $10,400,000, as compared with $3,687,000 for the same period a year ago.

Mr. Kelley announced plans to reduce the company's annual interest charges by $907,500. At the same time, he reported that a $229,000 annual reduction in interest charges of the company's subsidiary, the Chile Exploration Company, also will be accomplished.

The $907,500 interest reduction by Anaconda will be effected, the President explained, through negotiation of loans totaling $35,000,000 on five-year serial notes with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the National City Bank of New York, and the Chase National Bank of New York, at an annual interest rate of one and three quarters per cent.

The money will be used to pay off $33,000,000 of the company's $38,015,000 sinking fund debentures. These will be called May 15.

The Chile Exploration Company will reduce its $12,000,000 bank loans by payment of $8,200,000 from its treasury.

Grouping the two firms, he listed the annual saving in interest at $1,136,500. Plans for several improvements in Anaconda's Montana properties also were announced.

Power Output Is 11 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK, (AP) — Electric power output broke a 5-week declining streak with a contraseasonal gain during the week ended April 13, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,417,994,000 kilowatt hours represented a gain of 1.5 per cent from 2,381,456,000 in the preceding week and was 11.4 per cent more than 2,170,671,000 in the comparable 1939 week, the institute said.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 6.4, Middle Atlantic 10.4, Central Industrial 14.5, West Central 8, Southern States 12.8, Rocky Mountain 14.2, Pacific Coast 2.

HOMES PLANNED FOR MODERN LIVING

By ROYAL BARRY WILLS

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are due for a treat in this timely feature. Royal Barry Wills is nationally known as an architect, successful in designing American homes in both modern and traditional styles. He combines modern functional plan with colonial exteriors, for instance, in the prize-winning "Life" house illustrated above. The coupon below will bring you the Monitor promptly with all its other regular features.

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Previous day's sales	902,010
1940 volume to date	63,558,498
1939 volume to date	79,074,617

Stock Prices Maintain An Uneven Trend

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—It was principally a specialty market for stocks today as most leaders exhibited scant signs of progress.

Buyers concentrated on paper, packing and sugar issues while steels and aircrafts usually were in arrears. Gains of favorites ran to a point or so near the final hour, but losses of as much were in the majority. There were several active flurries and transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

Most traders were notably selective in adding to commitments as Wall Street continued largely in the dark regarding actual European war developments. Business news, on the whole, was comforting enough to keep selling light.

Bonds were uneven, as were commodities. Foreign markets were mixed throughout. The British "free" sterling tilted upward in terms of the dollar.

Taking on modest plus signs at one time were International Paper Common and preferred, Champion Paper, Union Bag, Rayonier, Armour, Wilson, Atlantic Refining, South Porto Rico Sugar, Fajardo Sugar and Patino mines.

Rising vigor was lacking for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines, American Can, International Nickel, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central, Eastman Kodak and Dow Chemical.

Lifted moderately in the curb were Babcock & Wilcox, Creole Petroleum and Lake Shore. Backward were Aluminum of America, Singer Mfg., and American Gas.

Foreign Bonds Off Sharply

Further wide losses in foreign dollar bonds had an unsettling influence on domestic issues today but stout resistance was exhibited by many selected loans.

Beginning the final hour declines of 1 to 10 points had been chalked up against obligations of Norway, Denmark, New South Wales and Australia, among others. Loans of Belgium again countered the trend.

Domestic bonds unchanged to slightly higher were as numerous as those declining, and including Western Union 5s, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s, Great Northern 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s.

International Telephone 5s lost more than a point. Others on the offside included Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

U. S. Governments showed some losses running to 16-32ds, but the declines had little significance in view of the very small turnover.

Carrying the name of the City of New York, two former bond issues of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Interborough Rapid Transit made their bow on the trading floor. Both were actively traded. The change of classification signified the virtual consummation of the transit unification program.

Freight Carloadings Up 2.7 P. C. in Week; 13.1 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 618,810 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 13.

This was an increase of 16,113 cars, or 2.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 71,631, or 13.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 81,225, or 15.1 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Increase Over Last Wk.	Increase Over Year Ago
Misc. freight	264,051	714	13,989
Less-than-carlot merchandise	148,301	†1,425	†5,838
Grain and grain products	31,196	1,088	268
Coal	113,121	12,934	58,660
Livestock	11,146	1,077	†1,337
Forest prods.	31,174	†396	3,166
Ore	12,495	2,126	1,236
Coke	7,326	5	1,487

† Decrease.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt edged shares recorded small advances in stock exchange trading today, and industrials recovered part of their early losses. Near and far eastern bonds declined sharply and kaffirs were depressed on Capetown selling. Oil issues closed steady to firm and other sections were featureless.

Paris: Dollar guaranteed rentes and Canadian Pacific shares extended their losses today.

Domestic equities averaged a decline of one per cent and motor stocks and coal shares were weak. Home rails and gold issues resisted the downward trend, while rubber and base metal shares closed lower.

Amsterdam: Domestic securities were weak in quiet trading today. Losses ranged from 9 to 15 points. American securities were mixed, while steels and coppers lost part of early gains. Rayon issues finished depressed. Dutch, Danish and Japanese bonds closed weak but British and Chilean issues were better.

Liverpool: Hedge selling and professional liquidation in cotton futures caused losses of 8 to 10 points. Support was lacking as buyers were cautious owing to lower overseas market advices.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 11.50; export, f. a. s. N. Y., 11.50. Tin steady; spot and nearby 47.62½; forward 47.12½. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Change
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68½	68¼	68¼	— ¾
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	50	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
9	7⅛	Adams Express	8	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
58¼	48	Air Reduct (1a)	5	49⅞	48¾	48¾	—1
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	4	¾	¾	¾	Apr16
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	9	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	10	10	10	
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ½
1¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (1¾e)	13	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅞
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (1¾e)	*4	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	179	177½	177½	—2½
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅝
15	13½	Allied Mills	3	14¼	14	14	— ¼
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	18	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
70	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	69½	69½	69½	— ⅜
41⅞	34½	Allis-Ch M (1¾e)	29	34¼	33½	33½	—1
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (1¾e)	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	17	16½	17	+ ½
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	7	56½	55¾	55¾	+ ⅞
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	1	19	19	19	Apr16
75	41¾	Am Airlines	39	70¾	68⅛	68½	—1⅞
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	3	7½	7½	7½	
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	39⅝	39	39	—1½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115½	114¾	114¾	—1
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+1½
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	15	26	25½	25½	— ¾
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	4	43	42	42	
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	18	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
110	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	110	110	110	Apr16
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	136	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	11	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
14½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	21	15¼	14	14¾	+ ½
3¼	2¼	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	2¾	¾	Apr16
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	4	25	24½	24½	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	15	5	5	5	— ¼
41¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	36	41⅞	40¼	40⅜	—1⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	42	6⅜	5⅞	6	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	4	37½	36⅜	37½	+ ¾
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	8	65⅛	64¾	65	+ ¼
37⅜	29⅜	Am Ice	15	35⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Apr17
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr17
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am in Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	4	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
61½	51⅞	Am Locomot pf	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	5	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	Apr16
25	21¾	Am Metal (¾e)	5	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	3	119	118	118	—3
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	3	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	2	55¾	53⅜	55⅜	— ⅝
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	3	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅜
10⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	53	8⅜	8½	8½	
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	14	15½	15	15	— ½
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68	68	68	
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	Apr17
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
54	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	10	51¼	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅞
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	147	147	147	Apr16
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	—1½
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	9	28¼	28	28	— ½
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	12	22½	21¾	22	+ ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+1⅜
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	11	173¼	172⅜	172⅜	— ¾
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88⅞	88½	89⅜	— ⅛
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	91	90¾	91	
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Apr17
5¾	4⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Apr16
10⅛	7	Am Woolen	77	10½	9¼	9⅞	+ ¾
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	25	47	43	45½	+1¾
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	37	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	126	31¼	30	30	— ¾
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	20	20	20	— ½
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr15
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅞
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr17
7⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	386	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
59⅝	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	21	61½	60	60	+1¾
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	8	41	40¾	40¾	
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr17
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	75	75	75	
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	20	22½	22	22	— ¼
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	57	56	56½	+ ½
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	9	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
19¾	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	11	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
19⅞	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	12	20½	19½	19½	— ¼
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	90	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
110	107⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅝
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	31	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
75	63	Atlas Powd (¾e)	4	75	75	75	Apr 9
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7	7	7	+ ⅜
27⅜	11½	Auburn Auto	19	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	62	8	7½	7½	— ½
B							
18	14	Bald Loco ct	3	15½	15	15	— ½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	15	5⅛	5	5	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	— ¼
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Apr15
13⅜	10¾	BarnsdallO(.15e)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	7	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	7	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¼
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Apr 9
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.20e)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	37	35	34	34	— ¾
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	6	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	55	55	55	—1
59	55½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
83⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	67	80⅜	78	78¼	—1¾
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ⅜
34½	26	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	11	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Apr17
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	65	26	24¾	24⅞	—1⅞
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	4	26⅞	26½	26½	Apr17
28¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
25¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	27	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
37⅜	28	Borg-War (¼e)	9	23⅜	22½	22½	— ¾
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr17
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	16	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	+ ¼
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	12	12⅛	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	7	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ½
39⅝	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
53¾	51	Bkly & Q Trans	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr16
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf	1	19	19	19	Apr16
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	27	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
28¼	21¼	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	98	98	98	
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	62¼	62	62¼	Apr17
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	21⅛	21	21	— ½
36⅜	25	Brown Sh(4/5e)		36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
30¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	5	30⅛	29¾	30	
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	23	19¾	19	19	— ¼
12½	10¼	Burr Ad M(.20e)	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	1	4⅛	4	4	
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr17
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23	23	23	— ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr11
C							
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	16	25¾	25	25	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
6⅞	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	18	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	38	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
23½	16½	Can Dry	27	21	20½	20½	— ½
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	39	39	
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr16
28½	23	Carpent (1½e)	1	26	26	26	—1½
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	2	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	12	52	51¼	51¼	— ¼
34⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	25	33¾	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	2	10½	10¼	10¼	
25½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	15	25⅞	25	25½	
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr17
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr16
10½	6¾	Cent Violetta S	32	11¼	10	10⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	5⅛	Century Rib M		6	6	6	Apr16
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	37½	37¼	37¼	
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21	18¼	Cham Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
29½	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	34	30¾	29	29	— ½
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	25	25	25	Apr16
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	20	39¼	39	39	— ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Change
47⅜	41¼	Ches Corp	2	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	12	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅛	Chi & N West pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
1⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr17
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	¼	⅜	⅜	Apr17
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Apr17
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr17
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr17
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr17
11½	5½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10	10	10	— ½
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	19	15⅞	15	15¼	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	4	6	6	6	
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	40	87	85⅛	85½	—1¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Apr13
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	10	40¼	38¾	38¾	— ¾
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	4	39⅞	39	39	—1
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	39	38	38¼	— ¼
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	15	42½	41¼	41¼	—1¼
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	127½	127½	127½	— ¼
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	+ ¼
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	13	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	3	32½	32	32	— ⅜
21⅜	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	2	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	*29	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	92	92	92	Apr17
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	Apr16
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	96	96	96	Apr16
48	45	Comi Credit (4)	3	46⅛	45¼	45¼	—1
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	3	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Apr17
56	51¾	Comi Inv Tr (4)	15	53¾	52¾	52¾	— ½
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Comi Solvents	41	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ¼
1½	1	Con'th & South	77	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	21	66½	65½	66½	
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	41	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	3	23¾	22½	22½	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	2d	31⅜	29½	29½	—1¼
14¾	10⅞	Consol Cig (¾e)	38	15⅛	14	14	— ⅝
35⅞	33¾	Consol Coal (.15e)	32	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
32⅞	30¼	Cons Ediso:: (2)	31	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
50	46	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Apr17
1⅛	⅞	Cons F pf (1¾k)	1	9	9	9	Apr16
10½	8½	Cons Laundries	8	37⅜	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
4½	3¾	Consol Oil (.80)	9	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
8⅛	7	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Apr17
18½	14½	Con Pov. pf(4½)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ½
104	100¾	Container (¼e)	35	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
14⅜	14⅝	Cont Bak (A)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
15⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
97½	91½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	Apr17
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	5	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr17
9¼	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	28	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	12	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ½
23⅜	15½	Cop'weld (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sales Volume Slackens For Cotton Cloth

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD—Sales volume slackened in primary cotton gray goods markets during the last two or three trading days after two weeks of the most active dealing the market has seen since last Fall.

Total sales since the end of March are estimated in Worth Street offices to have reached at least 150,000,000 yards of print cloths and related items, which is equivalent to about seven weeks output from the looms.

No similar volume of goods has been moved in any comparable period this year, and in fact the sales of the first half of April will probably exceed the total sales of the preceding three months. Mill men have taken orders to cover their output for the next four or five weeks.

Rise in Prices

Prices have moved fractionally higher on most of the active construction, but they are still sharply below the levels prevailing at the beginning of the year.

They are also no higher and in some cases not quite as high as they were a year ago, and that in spite of a somewhat higher raw material cost and a seven to 12 per cent higher wage rate.

Manufacturers claim the present market levels involve a manufacturing loss to all but the most modern and efficient mills.

Print cloth dealing became heavy during the middle of the week, but slackened rapidly later. Standard 39-inch 4-yard 80-squares sold for May and June delivery at 6⅞ cents; a few sales were reported at 7 cents for some of the preferred makes.

Sheetings Active

Sheetings continued to move more actively, as many bag manufacturers sought to cover their forward requirements in the expectation that stoppage of Norwegian supplies of wood pulp would bring a sharp upturn in paper costs and would turn many bag users from paper to cotton bags, thus increasing the demand for the latter.

Print cloth and four leaf twills were sold quite actively during the early part of the week and prices were firmer.

Larger quantities of Army duck were reported sold during the week and there was demand also for some of the enamelling constructions.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.04	12.81
Affiliated F Inc	3.45	3.77
Amerex Hold	13.50	17.00
Am Business Shrs	3.16	3.49
Am Gen Equip Inc	.32	.37
Om Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.80	16.99
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	24.31	26.28
Bullock Fund	13.625	15.00
Can Inv Fund	3.25	3.90
Century Shrs Tr	25.49	27.41
Chain St Inv	18.46	19.64
Dividend Shrs	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.01	19.33
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.66	12.52
Equity Corp $3 pf	25.125	24.625
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.67	19.21
Gen Capital	30.69	33.00
Gen Investors Tr	4.98	5.43
Incorp Investors Tr	15.79	17.98
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.50	35.50
Maryland Fund	4.15	5.35
Mutual Invest	20.69	22.25
National Wide Voting	0.79	1.37
New England Fund	1.24	13.42
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.45	19.25
Plymouth Fund Inc.	17.25	.48
Putnam Fund	.40	14.79
Quarterly Income Shares	13.83	8.65
Railway & Light Sec	7.40	.48
Railway & Light Sec pf	8.50	74.09
Repub Invest Fund	99.00	10.88
Scudder S & C	4.45	86.80
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	85.08	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	1.25	16.44
Stand Util Inc	15.52	.48
State Street Invest	.42	74.09
Supervised Shares	71.25	10.88
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	10.01	.62
Trusteed Industry Shares	.56	.95
US El Lt & P Voting	.86	1.01
Wellington Fund	14.29	15.71
World Investment Tr	3.74	4.15

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.87	
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.97	
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	158	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.88	
Diversified Tr C	3.80	
Diversified Tr D	5.85	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.13	5.91
Nation Wide Sec	3.80	
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	45.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.36	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.92	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.82	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.64	
Repres Tr Shrs	10.38	10.88
Super of Am Tr AA	2.59	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.50	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.27	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.50	2.375
First Boston Corp	16.625	18.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds			Common Stocks		
	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. Value	Sales price
B-1	26.94	29.44	S-1	25.63	28.07
B-2	21.03	23.09	S-2	13.80	15.18
B-3	14.09	15.48	S-3	9.96	11.03
B-4	6.54	7.21	S-4	4.13	4.65
	Ureferred Stocks				
K-1	14.94	16.39	K-2	10.07	11.10

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 18

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.52	$3.49¼	$8.2397
Cables	3.52	3.49¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0200	.0198	†
Belgium—belga	.1675	.1678	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2243	.2242	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2375	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0069	.0069	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.01955x	.01955x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0350x	.0350x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1775	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.5368	.5369	.6806
Shanghai—dol	.2181	.2175	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4137	.0600	*
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8600	.8600	1.6931
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	110.14	110.14	110.14
4 4¼s 52-47	120.20	120.20	120.20
2 2½s 48	108.16	108.16	108.16
2 5s 50-48	104.1	103.28	103.28
1 2½s 53-49	105.30	105.30	105.80
2 2½s 52-50	106.1	106.1	106.1
1 2¾s 54-51	108	108	108
2 3s 55-51	111	111	111
3 2⅞s 60-55	108.10	108 7	108.10
6 2¾s 59-56	107.8	107.5	107.5
1 2¾s 63-58	106.30	106.30	106.30
12 2¾s 65-60	106.27	106.24	106.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	83	82½	82½
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73½	73½	73½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98½	98½	98½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109½	109	109¼
26 Am &2For P5s 2030	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s 49	105¼	105	105¼
18 Am T&T 5½s 43	107⅝	105.⅞	105.⅞
16 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅝	109	109
16 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
6 Arm Del 4s '57	104	104	104
4 Arm Del 4s '55	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	104⅛	104¼	104¼
10 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	97	97	97
1 C Line 1st 4s '52	69¾	69¼	69¾
3 A C Line 4½s '64	55	55	55
1 A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
7 Atl Ga&WI 5s'59	73	72	73
28 Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅜	106	106⅜
12 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	66½	66½	66½
5 B&O '95 st A	26⅛	26½	26½
9 B&O '95 st C	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
10 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26¼	26¼
13 B&O cv '60 st	13¼	13	13⅛
20 B&O 1st 4s '48	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	60	60	60
2 Bell TPa 5s '48B	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	134	134	134
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111	110¼	110¼
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104⅞	104¾	104¾
30 Bost&Me 5s '67	46	45½	45½
1 Bost&Me 5s '67 st	45	45	45
5 Bost&Me 5s '55	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
2 Bost&NY Airl 4s '5	45½	45½	45½
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 BkQn C&SB en 5s'41ct	48	48	48
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96⅞	96¾	96¾
2 Buf R&P '57 st	38½	38½	38½
10 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
25 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Can Pac 5s '54	81⅝	81½	81½
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	74½	74½	74½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	64	64	64
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '504	108	108	108
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	100	100	100
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	64¼	64¼	64¼
9 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	68	68	68
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16½	16½	16½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16	16	16
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	15½	15½	15½
2 ChamPon&P 4¾s '50	79½	79½	79½
3 ChamPon&P'38 4¾s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 C & O 3½s '96 D	104	104	104
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99½	99¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	99½	99½	99½
7 Ct & Alton 3s '49	105¼	195¼	195½
13 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	13¾	13½	13¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	87¾	87¼	87¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92¼	92	92¼
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16¼	16⅝
3 Chi I & L 5s '47	29	28¾	29
15 CMSP & P 5s '75	19½	19½	19½
25 CM&SP 4s '89A	6¾	6½	6½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝
1 CM&SP gen 4s'89	26½	26¼	26¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	25½	25½	25½
70 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	19	19	19
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Chi & NW 3½s'87	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Chi Ry 5s'27	17	17	17
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	42½	42½	42½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 C R I & P 4s'88	13¼	13¼	13¼
13 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
10 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9 Chi & W Ind 4s'52	6½	5¾	5¾
1 Childs Co 5s'43	94	93½	93½
1 Childs Co 5s'43	94	93½	93½
1 Childs Co 5s'43	56	56	56
245 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞
302 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	95½	95¼	95¼
1 CinUn Term 3¼s'71	109	109	109
1 CinUn Term 3⅜s'69	110½	110½	110½
5 CCC&StL 4½s'77	97½	97¾	97½
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s'72	86	85⅞	85⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	75	75	75
4 Col & So 4½s'80	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	105	105	105
7 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 3¼s'66	111	111	111
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	130⅛	130½	130½
1 Conn R&L 4½s'51	118¼	118¼	118¼
26 Con Edis 3½s'46	106	105¾	106
5 Con Edis 3½s'48	107¾	107¼	107½
1 Consum Pow 3½s'51	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Consm Pow 1st 3¼'46	109	109	109
19 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
1 Container 5s '43	108⅜	108	108
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Crown Cork 4½s'56	107½	107½	107½
17 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	104	104	104
3 D&RG 4½s'36	56½	56	56
6 D&RG 4s'36	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 D&RG West 5s '55	9	9	9
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	25⅝	25	25⅝
20 Det Ed 4s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	107¢	107½	107½
75 Erie rfg 5s '67	92	92	92
12 Erie 1st 4s '96	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
18 Erie gen lien 4s '96	63¼	62¼	62¼
9 Erie cv 4s '53B	27¢	26¾	26¾
1 Erie&Jer 6s '55	25	25	25
2 FiresInsPrvdnc 3½s'48	63	63	63
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	105½	105½	105½
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	42	55¾	55¾
16 GenPub Scpt 3¼s'51	103&	103&	103&
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	104½	104¼	104½
7 Goodrich 4¼s'58	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	105¼	105	105¼
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	88¼	88¼	88¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
14 Gt Nor 4s '46G	86	85¾	85¾
2 GtNor4s'46H	102	101⅝	101⅞
3 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	92½	92½	92½
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2 GulfStStl 4½s '61	81	81	81
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	68½	68½	68½
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	100	100	100
10 Hud&Man 1st 5s'57	34	34	34
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	113⅜	113¼	113¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	112	112	112
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen 5s 56	43	43	43
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2 IC&CSL&N4 4½s 63	46¾	46½	46½
1 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	43¾	43½	43½
3 Interb R Tr 6s 32	74	74	74
2 Interb RTr rfg 3s66ct	36¾	36½	36½
14 Int Gt Nor 8s 6s 52	77⅝	77½	77½
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	13¼	11½	11½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	12	12	12
65 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	67½	67	67½
28 Int Paper 5s 55	72¼	74¼	72¼
16 Int Paper 5s 47	103	101⅝	103
3 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	103½	103¼	103½
53 Int T&T 4½s 52	94	94	94
7 Int T&T 5s '55	35	33½	34
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	38⅝	37	37
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	94½	94½	94½
2 K C South 5s '60	35½	35½	35½
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	66¼	66¼	66¼
46 Lautaro Nit inc '75	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	38¾	38	38¼
10 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	41¼	41	41
1 Loews 3½s'46	133¼	133¼	133¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	92½	92	92½
8 Long Isl unif 4s'49	104	104	104
10 Lorillard Co 7s '44	92	92	92
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	125	125	125
1 LouGN 4½s 2003	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Lou & N 3¾s 2003	92¾	92¼	92¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '60	81½	81½	81½
6 Maine Cen 4½s'60	80	80	80
35 Manati Sug 4s '57	52¼	52⅛	52¼
13 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	45½	44¼	45
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	82¾	82¼	82¾
4 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
9 Mich Con Gas 5s '63	95½	95¼	95½
12 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	104¼	103¾	104¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
40 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
16 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19⅞	19¾	19¾
46 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19⅞	19¾	19¾
31 Mo Pac 5s '81	19⅞	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19⅞	19¾	19¾
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	21½	21½	21½
26 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	31⅞	31¾	31¾
47 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	42	42	42
2 Nassau El 4s'51 ct	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s'61 ww	54½	54½	54½
6 Nat Distill 3½s'49	106½	106½	106½
5 Natl Steel 3s'65	106	105¾	105¾
9 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	103½	103¼	103½
2 New Eng T&T 5s'52	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 NEng T&T 4½s'61 B	127	126¾	127
1 N O Pu Sr 5s'56 A	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 NY & Erie 4s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	94	94	94
27 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	58¼	58¼
2 NYC cn 4s'98	52½	52¼	52¼
44 NYC 3¾s'46	60½	60¼	60½
4 NYC & HR 4s'42	79⅜	79	79
NYC&HR 3½s'97	92½	92½	92½
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
26 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	65	65	65
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	56½	56	56
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	54	54	54
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 NY Ey Ey H&P 4s '49	117	117	117
14 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22¾	22	22
4 NYNH&H vtl 6s '40	36⅝	36½	36½
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¾	21½	21¾
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	19¼	19¼	19¼
14 NYNH&H 4s '56	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 NYNH&H 3½s '54	19½	19¼	19¼
2 NY Steam 3½s'63	19½	19⅜	19½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	106½	106½	106½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	16½	16½	16½
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Norf & W 4s '96	125¼	124¾	125¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	107	107	107
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55¾	55¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45	44⅝	44¾
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅜	67	67⅜
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	109	109
2 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	108½	108½	108½
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	110	110	110
2 Pac G&E 3s '61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac Sss & El 4s '64	113½	113½	113½
4 Pac Gas&E 3s '71	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
6 Pen Co 4s '63	100⅛	100	100⅛
16 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
14 Pen P & Lt 3½s'69	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	109⅜	109	109⅜
6 Pen RR gen 3½s'65	102½	101⅞	102
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88½	88¼	88¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98	97⅞	98
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84	97½	97½	97½
1 Pen RR 4s 43	108	109	109
1 Pen RR 4s 48	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90½	89⅞	90⅛
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	59	58½	59
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	111	111	111
9 Phila Co 5s 67	106	105⅞	106
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅜	111⅞	111⅞
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	107½	107¼	107½
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5 Phillips Pet 3s 48	99¼	99¼	99¼
24 PCC & St L 5s 75	105½	105	105
1 PCC & St L 4½s 42 B	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s 58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	51½	51½	51½
30 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	51½	51½	51½
1 Postal Tele&C 5s 53	74½	74½	74½
32 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	107	107	107
7 Purity Bak 5s 48	110	110	110
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	104½	104¼	104½
1 Readg Jer Cen 4s 51	66¾	66¼	66¾
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98	97¾	97⅞
10 Richfield Oil 4s 52	98⅛	98	98
107	106¾	107	
56	55¾	55¾	
45	44⅞	44¾	
48	48	48	
67⅜	67	67⅜	
109	109	109	
108½	108½	108½	
104¾	104¾	104¾	
104¾	104¾	104¾	
107¾	107¾	107¾	
108¾	108¾	108¾	
117¾	117¾	117¾	
102½	101⅞	102	
88½	88¼	88¼	
97½	97½	97½	
108	109	109	
113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
90½	89⅞	90⅛	
66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	
59	58½	59	
111	111	111	
106	105⅞	106	
111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
107½	107¼	107½	
105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	
106	106	106	
103¼	103¼	103¼	
106¼	106	106⅛	
107½	107½	107½	
69½	69½	69½	
100	100	100	
23½	22	22	
59¼	59¼	59¼	
107¼	107¼	107¼	
103	103	103¼	
114¼	114¼	114¼	
97¾	97¾	97¾	
88	87⅝	88	
103⅞	103⅜	103½	
103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
93	93	93	
109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	
108	108	108	
73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
46	46	46	
18¼	18¼	18¼	
7¼	7¼	7¼	
67½	67½	67½	
89	89	90	
31	31	31	
48¼	48¼	48¼	
102	102	102	
128¼	128¼	128¼	
83½	83½	83½	
108¾	108¾	108¾	
76⅞	76⅝	76¾	
49⅞	—	—	
11½	11½	11½	
41¼	39	40¼	
76⅜	76⅛	76¼	
10¼	10¼	10¼	
53¼	53¼	53¼	
53½	53½	53½	
58	57¾	57¾	
50¼	50¼	50¼	
50¼	50	50	
35⅛	35	35	
33½	33	33	
93	93	93	
109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	
108	108	108	
73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
46	46	46	
18¼	18¼	18¼	
7¼	7¼	7¼	
67½	67½	67½	
89	89	90	
31	31	31	
48¼	48¼	48¼	
102	102	102	
128¼	128¼	128¼	
83½	83½	83½	
108¾	108¾	108¾

Japan Reported Building Huge Battleship Armada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—Japan is building from four to eight superdreadnaughts of 40,000 to 43,000 tons and will soon launch ships far better than any possessed by the United States, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Operations of the United States Navy, disclosed to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today.

Admiral Stark said that it was certain that Japan had four of the big ships under construction and that it was reasonably certain an additional four were on the ways. He expressed doubt as to rumors that Japan might have as many as 12 of the 40,000-odd tonners under construction.

At the same time, Admiral Stark repeated a previous Navy request that money be appropriated for the construction of a properly defended air and submarine base on the Pacific Island of Guam.

"The development of Guam, whether limited or extensive, would tend, in a degree corresponding to the extent of development, to stabilize the political situation in the Far East," he said. "It would go far toward protecting the United States west coast and would assure the ability of the fleet to operate with greater freedom in meeting emergency conditions that might arise in the Atlantic."

Eastern Rule Fantastic

Admiral Stark labeled the proposal to build a fleet large enough to maintain naval superiority over Japan in Far Eastern waters as "fantastic" and said that it "would be seriously challenged by any well qualified naval officer in a responsible position.

"Except under temporary diplomatic or war necessities the permanent station of such a large proportion of our total sea strength so far from home would appear to be folly," he said.

He added that naval opinion did not advocate a so-called "two-ocean" navy that could deal successfully with the strongest possible enemy combinations in both the Atlantic and the Pacific at once, but that it did support the former 5-5-3 ratio existing between the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan respectively.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, a member of the Committee, pointed out that the present 11 per cent naval expansion program provided for by the $655,000,000 Vinson bill now undergoing hearings before the Committee was based upon the British and Japanese fleet estimates as of March, 1940. He said that even if the United States did increase its naval strength 11 per cent additional building by Japan and Great Britain during the next few years would again place this country in a position of inferiority.

Bigger Battleships

In discussing Japan's superbattleships, Admiral Stark reiterated his prediction that the day of battleships under 40,000 tons is past and that the size of future American battleships may range around 50,000 to 52,000 tons. He pointed out that construction is just under way in this country on two 45,000-ton battleships, the Iowa and the New Jersey.

Despite the insistence by Admiral Stark that a 25 per cent boost in navy strength was necessary for American defense, it seemed likely today that only the 11 per cent increase would be authorized at this session of Congress.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, pointed out after yesterday's hearing that any 25 per cent expansion program would run into difficulty through lack of sufficient construction facilities.

He said, however, that he was in favor of the larger program and that if it became apparent during the coming months that shipbuilding facilities were available it would be possible to authorize the additional expansion in the future.

Canal Expansion

Meanwhile, the Senate yesterday approved $114,000,000 for the start of an eventual $277,000,000 Panama Canal expansion program. The sum was added to the War Department civil works bill, since the Army, not the Navy, has charge of Canal operation. Of the sum authorized, only $15,000,000, however, was appropriated and placed in the 1941 fiscal year budget. The remaining $99,000,000 was an authorization enabling the Army to proceed with contracts for that amount although appropriation of the money has been deferred to a later date.

Similar sums were refused by the House earlier this session, the lower body mercy voting $850,000 to be expended upon a study of the Canal's needs. In the Senate, however, there was hardly any opposition to either the $15,000,000 item or the $99,000,000 item, only three Senators voting against them.

Before the addition of the money voted yesterday, the War Department civil works still stood at the $223,362,517 figure approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Roosevelt Would Gear Up Relief Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—President Roosevelt made plain at a press conference today that he expects no new taxes from Congress at this session.

And in a public letter to Speaker Bankhead he asked for discretionary power to spend the 1941 budget relief item of $975,000,000 in eight months instead of 12.

Lacking new taxes and in effect asking for power to raise the proposed relief expenditures, Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference was asked about the $45,000,000,000 debt limit.

He replied that Congress might make economies in his budget of some $200,000,000 to $300,000,000, and that income tax revenue may exceed expectations by $200,000,000, thereby taking the place of the $460,000,000 of additional taxes which he asked Congress for in his budget, and which he now said everyone knew there was little chance of getting.

No Threat to Limit

If both these possibilities are realized, he said there would be no violation of the statutory debt limit even though Congress fails to provide the new taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress in his letter today to appropriate $975,000,000 for relief, which is the same sum he originally asked in his budget. But he said that optimistic estimates of business recovery at the time when the budget was drawn in December had not been fulfilled, and that additional relief funds might be necessary. So he proposed the novel expedient of giving him or Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of Public Work Projects, discretion "to expend this amount in the first eight months of the fiscal year."

Mr. Roosevelt left little doubt that he anticipated a larger relief amount than previously requested would be necessary under this arrangement. At the present tempo of business the same relief amount next year as expended this year would be reasonable, he indicated, and he pointed out that this sum is about $1,500,000,000.

Seen as Money Request

Though Mr. Roosevelt did not say so in so many words many Congressmen summarized the situation as a request by the President for an additional $500,000,000 for relief, to be added to the approximately $1,000,000,000 in the 1941 budget, thereby equalling the 1940, but giving the Administration power to reduce that sum if business improved.

Mr. Roosevelt had a special press conference devoted primarily to relief before his letter went up to Congress. At this he said economists had not got the foggiest idea whether the country was going to have a boom or not. The Federal Reserve Board's production index stood at 128, an all-time high, he said, in December, but in March had dropped to 105. This made hopes of curtailing relief expenditures less rosy. His budget last December, he recalled, cut the proposed relief expenditure one-third over the present year on the basis of the boom then existing.

Economy Bloc Attacks

Those who have followed the relief controversy recall that WPA now employs 2,200,000, under the 1940 relief item of $1,500,000,000.

If only $1,000,000,000 were expended the average number employed would be 1,350,000 next year as against an average of 1,850,000 this year.

The congressional economy bloc immediately attacked Mr. Roosevelt's proposal today, charging it would mean reopening the budget fight immediately after Congress reconvenes next January, right after the presidential election.

All Labor Waits Result Of General Motors Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 18—The biggest labor election ever held in America involving an estimated 130,000 General Motors production and maintenance employees and giving what is hoped to be a spectacular illustration of industrial democracy at work, is now in its final stage.

Leaders of the rival factions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor, together with officials of the National Labor Relations Board, are anxiously waiting the counting of ballots which were taken yesterday in 61 plants in 22 cities, centering around Flint and Detroit, Mich., where early reports indicated almost 95 per cent of the eligible voters had gone to the polls.

The labor in the automobile industry which has been spectacular in its sudden organization, in its now outlawed sit-down strikes, and in its violent factionalism, is now also setting precedents in the new form of industrial democracy which for sheer size surpasses anything the country has known before.

The present election is a specific illustration of the machinery set up under the Wagner Act for peaceably finding the will of workers as to which of various unions shall bargain collectively with employers.

A. F. of L. Trails So Far

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are both in the field and about 17 smaller plant elections have already been held. In these the A. F. of L. faction has thus far received less than 13 per cent of the votes cast for either union, and it is generally believed the C. I. O. group will again gain the victory in the present contest.

Following unsuccessful efforts of the old A. F. of L. to organize the automobile business, heart of mass production methods in the United States, New Deal laws came to labor's assistance, first in the form of the NIRA and second in the Wagner Act. In 1935 the A. F. of L. combined small federal craft unions into the United Automobile Workers of America, which meant that an effort on an industrial basis was to be made. Homer Martin was elected President and some 27,000 members were claimed. With Wagner Act aid, membership jumped, and in 1937 the new union joined the C. I. O., calling many spectacular strikes. But July, 1937 the mushroom union had about 370,000 members and some 500 agreements.

Then the union split. In effect it was a fight between conservatives and "progressives" among inexperienced trade unionists and a question of the degree of militancy, with critics of Mr. Martin charging that he was insufficiently aggressive. Various vicissitudes and the 1937-38 slump cut dues-paying membership 75 per cent. R. J. Thomas led the militant group, Mr. Martin the other. Mr. Martin ultimately led his faction back into the A. F. of L. from which he had originally departed.

Green Fights Hard Battle

The C. I. O. faction spread and increased and claimed 250,000 members this January. The Martin group has hitherto lost elections called by the Labor Board in all but a few small plants. Defeat in the present contest may be decisive: it may mean the end of the so-called "U. A. W.-A. F. of L."—as contrasted to the U. A. W.-C. I. O. The former has made a frantic struggle to maintain itself, and William Green, A. F. of L. President, jonrneyed to Michigan and in a big rally, assailed John L. Lewis for alleged Communist support.

Contrast between the two groups is largely one of personal leadership. Both are industrial unions, not craft unions. In objectives and policies they are essentially similar though the U. A. W.-C. I. O. is perhaps more aggressive, the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. politically more conservative and less inclined to join with other groups in concerted political activity.

The Labor Board here hopes the election will be an object lesson of modern industrial democracy at work, with orderly solution of a struggle that might otherwise provoke bitterness, strikes and economic loss.

The big election is under supervision of Frank H. Bowen, Director of the NLRB's Seventh District. He started counting ballots today at 10 a. m. A third smaller group, the Mechanics Educational Society of America, is also involved in a few plants.

Retailers Exempted

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration said today that it would not seek to apply the Wage-Hour Law to any retail establishment in which "50 per cent or more of the dollar value of total sales are retail sales."

The yardstick was laid down for the benefit of the Wage-Hour field force in determining whether a commercial estamlishment is exempt from the law as a retailer. Field inspectors were told that "retail sales" means "sales to individual consumers."

FBI Quiz Asked For Charges Of WPA 'Shakedown'

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 18 (AP)—Reports that WPA workers in Knox County had been subjected to a "political shakedown" brought a request yesterday for an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a denial from a WPA spokesman that the workers had been asked to contribute to campaign funds.

United States District Attorney James B. Frazier said he had asked the FBI to investigate conditions in the WPA here. Roger Bounds, chief of the WPA Bureau of Investigation in Washington, said he expected to receive a report on the matter today and that if necessary, the Justice Department would be called upon to act.

Nicholas M. Hurd, a former WPA foreman, told newspapers that donations were sought for campaign funds as far back as 1938. He said he was asked to contribute $10, time-keepers and carpenters were asked for $5 each and laborers $1. Hurd's statement said he refused to make the contribution and was "laid off."

Ted Prater, WPA Supervisor, said that he had investigated the "shakedown" allegations and found "there is nothing to them."

Another former WPA worker, C. B. Kerr, said in an affidavit to the Knoxville Journal that he was cut from WPA rolls April 8 after he had refused to contribute 50 cents to a "flower fund." Mr. Kerr said he did not know for what purpose the "flower fund" was to be used.

WPA Evidence Asked

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Roger Bounds, Chief of the WPA Bureau of Investigation, said yesterday that he had asked the United States District Attorney at Knoxville, Tenn., to forward any evidence bearing on allegations that certain WPA workers in Knox County had been subjected to a "political shakedown."

Mr Bounds said he expected to receive the material today and that if such action was warranted, he would turn it over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

War Cuts Traffic In Panama Canal From West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (AP)—Protests of Pacific Coast business that its shipping services were being sacrificed on Europe's altar of war got statistical confirmation yesterday.

Panama Canal authorities reported a drop in Pacific Coast shipments through the Canal to Gulf and Atlantic ports. March tonnage shrank, despite the longer month, to 374,009 tons from February's 438,790.

Total movement was off about 17 per cent. Lumber had a bigger shrinkage, amounting to about 21 per cent. March lumber shipments of 158,452 tons compared with February's 200,331 tons.

In spite of the drop in lumber movements, and low traffic in oil and other eastbound freight during March, first-quarter intercoastal trade was at the highest total figures in years, even running slightly higher than in the 1937 post-strike rush.

Total canal business to and from this coast was 1,889,059 tons—a booming first quarter largely attributable to unprecedented lumber movement so early in the year. Part of the early rush reflected the lumber shippers' anticipation of rate boosts.

Service Dropped

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—A shortage of ships yesterday led the Moore-McCormack Lines, last American company to withdraw from the Scandinavian trade, to announce temporary discontinuance of its service between Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports.

Bids for 12 Ships

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Maritime Commission received more than a dozen widely varying bids yesterday for 12 vessels in its laid-up fleet.

Four of these—Bayou Chico, Salaam, Yapalaga, and Monroe—were offered for sale to Americans with a provision that the purchaser replace them in three years.

President's Wife Sees Jobs Youths' Concern

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, told a woman's Democratic Club yesterday "jobs—not Communism", are the chief concern of modern youths.

Describing most youth movements as a "revolt against inactivity," she said boys and girls of 18 to 20 who ally themselves with supposedly radical organizations "are really looking for work in 90 per cent of the cases." She added:

"Of the remaining ten per cent, one half would probably change their political beliefs if they found work."

No Finding Yet On Georgia Power

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Securities Commission said in a formal statement April 16 that it had been investigating the Georgia Power Company, but had "come to no conclusions as to whether or not there are any irregularities."

The statement was issued after SEC Chairman Jerome Frank conferred by telephone with Wendell Willkie, Chairman of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, of which Georgia Power is a subsidiary.

Some time ago, Mr. Willkie said in a public statement that the New Deal was "out to get" him.

At the time the SEC statement was issued, Chairman Frank added in a personal statement, "I know of nothing to justify any suggestion that Mr. Willkie has had anything to do with the alleged irregularities."

Rogge Announces Corruption Check

NEW ORLEANS, April 18 (AP)—Assistant United States Attorney General O. John Rogge outlined a plan here under which "circuit riding" attorneys would aid the Federal Government in checking possible political corruption in the various States.

Mr. Rogge, who directed the political scandal investigations in Louisiana which contributed to the downfall of the 12-year-old Huey P. Long empire, returned last night to study pending cases.

He said the Justice Department planned to spot ten attorneys of the Criminal Division in key cities with instructions to seek out evidence of dishonesty in public office and to assist in prosecutions in any cases involving Federal Law violations.

"Wherever we find a community in which political corruption is rampant," Mr. Rogge said in an address to the Congregation of Temple Sinai, "the criminal division is going to be more than a departmental bureau dispassionately and serenely supervising the administration of the Federal Criminal Code."

Mr. Rogge added he planned to put the "circuit riding" program into effect when he returns to Washington, after his visit here, in North Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and perhaps Detroit.

Lehman Signs Bill On Nurse Registries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—In signing a bill of Miss Jane Todd, Westchester Assemblywoman April 15, Governor Lehman extended for a year from July 1 the time in which nurses may apply for State licenses. The new law relates to residence and citizenship requirements for practical nurses as well as other provisions.

Apple Seeks Place Along With Orange

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17 (AP)—The National Apple Institute set out today to "put an apple in every child's lunchpail."

Delegates from 30 States heard Dr. H. E. Barnard, Indianapolis, Secretary and Research Director of the Institute, explain:

"We're going to resell the apple to the housewife. Many persons have got out of the habit of eating apples and we're going to try to get them back again. Babies crave them, and the craving should last a lifetime. We're going to compete more strongly with oranges and other fruits."

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LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

Coombs
FLORIST INC.
744 MAIN STREET

UMBRELLAS
Nice and new and very tricky!
Either a folding umbrella for your bag or one to carry your slip-ons in. Come and tell us your umbrella troubles and we will solve them.
J. C. HOWARD CO.
269 Trumbull Street

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

BIRTHDAY CAKES
Made-to-Order
We have the music boxes which can be enclosed, making these cakes truly different.
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St 536 Asylum St.

— Spring's Most Intriguing —
PARAMOUNT SHOES
for Women
(Nationally Advertised)
POPULAR PRICED
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

The Garden Encyclopedia
by E. L. D. Seymour
$3.65
1400 Pages, 750 Illustrations, 250 Photographs, and Monitor advertised.
WITKOWER'S 77-79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MEN
Our Credit Plan makes your clothes buying easy and pleasant
STOCKWELL'S

Trade in your old razor on a new
SCHICK SHAVER
$12.50 We Allow You $2.75 Your Price $9.75
Besse Boynton Store

MIDDLETOWN

SAVE AT SEARS ON QUALITY GARDEN TOOLS
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
343 Main Street

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

CHANGE NOW TO
SUMMER OIL
Gas, Lubrication, and Tires
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main, next to P. O.
201 Elm Street

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR STORAGE
In Our Own Modern Vaults
May we call for Yours?
MONARCH LAUNDRY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing — Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
87 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
WASHED, STORED AND REPAIRED
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
31 ELM STREET 8-0748

Howards CLEANERS
COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
8-6131 135 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

ANDRÉ & JOHN

Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
70 Center St., cor. Church Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

THE LOUISE SHOP
The Only Permanent Thing in Fashion is Good Taste
Dresses—Suits—Coats
960 CHAPEL STREET

NEW LONDON

The Agnes M. Rogers Shop
Millinery and Accessories
311 State Street, Phone 6193

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 3658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Lucius S. Beardsley
ARCHITECT
BUILDER
Phone 4-2850 93 Fifth St.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next door to Palace Theatre
Est. 1910

JULIUS KOHN
Dealer in Floor Covering
439 Atlantic St. Telephone 3-0311
Manufacturer of Awnings, Venetian Blinds, Slip Covers
Window Shades, Upholstering, Mattresses

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-3171

"The Fashion Corner of Connecticut"

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

COVERT TOPCOATS
are the thing this season
$30 and $40
FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc.

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See SEARS
new 1940 patterns in Color Perfect Wallpaper.
Better quality at lower prices.

Use MASTER MIXED PAINTS. Sears has a paint for every purpose. Save an extra 10% and buy at Sears.
65 Grand Street

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our 39th ANNIVERSARY SALE
EVERYTHING in the store reduced except a few items prohibited by law. Reliable standard merchandise at low Anniversary Sale prices throughout the entire store.

SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street
Phone 3-1112
Beautiful Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Mother's Day

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

The MILLER & PECK CO.
He will be proud to wear a
CAPE COD SHIRT
New England Made for New Englanders
Sizes 14 to 18 $1.98

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Good News for Gardeners
NOW IN PROGRESS
Annual Sale of Rose Bushes and Shrubs
Garden Shop—Lower Floor

PERRY will "Zoric" clean your coats, suits and dresses so that they will look like new.
Phone 3-3161 for any
PERRY SERVICE

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822
For one week only, a sale of all men's and boys' suits and topcoats at prices greatly reduced.

Sale of Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery at Lower Prices
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

New York

ALBANY

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

BUDGET YOUR FUEL WITH BLACKBURN
Now at lowest season's prices
Hi-Test Coal, Coke or Ambricoal
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Exclusively at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
CRAIGLEIGH COATS
for Sports and Dress Wear

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
DISTRIBUTORS
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN NEW YORK

A New 10-Year Low
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE
Pay as You Drive Plan
MERTON L. BENTLEY
61 Genesee Street Phone 3144

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS
40 Main Street
Binghamton, N. Y.
Shop the usual way in an unusual place
Fancy or plain run of the garden shopping
Even our prices are unusual and every customer is a friend

Now, More Than Ever, You'll Want
FRIGIDAIRE
America's No. 1 Refrigerator for 1940
New Convenience features, New low operating cost.
Terms as low as 15c a day at
WEEKS and DICKINSON
39 CHENANGO STREET

Announcement
THE PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
Have taken over the entire stock and equipment of the
HEALTH SPOT SHOE CO.
FORMERLY 14 COURT ST.
We have moved this stock to our own store at 40 Court St. where we will carry in addition to over other well-known shoes a complete stock of Musbeck Health Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

If Spring Comes This Year
You will want to store your fur coat, fur trimmed and woollen garments where they will be safe from moths and burglars. Our bank vault freezing storage offers you safety and protection at small cost. Call 4-1321 or Endicott 683 and ask for Fur Storage.
At McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

BRONXVILLE'S FINE STATIONERS
Novelty Party Favors
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Crane's Stationery—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5678

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2538 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for 5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $11.75
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
Your Charge Account Invited

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Spring Prices
Ask about our Summer Budget Plan
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace Wood
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Phone HU. 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN'S SUITS
Custom Tailored $37.50 up
Tailoring we're proud of and you will be proud to wear
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
Opposite Hotel Statler
120 Delaware Avenue

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

Let Us Coal Your Bin
WM. H. WEIDT
D&H Lackawanna COAL ● Donner-Hanna COKE
And let us do your Moving
292 WOHLERS AVENUE GA. 0193

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

GENTRY & CRUME
Hudson Automobiles
Sixes and Eights
159½ MAIN STREET PHONE 814

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
151 N. Main St. Dial 2-1189

PROTECT your winter garments, at no extra cost, by having them cleaned and sterilized by our special process, and upon request, sealed in bags.
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. Washington Ave. Dial 4338

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

New "SWANK" Jewelry
Smartly designed jewelry for men. Chains, cuff links, key chains, tie and collar sets, $1.00 up.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

PHOENIX HOSE with the Security Garter Zone
$1 pair
ROTHSCHILD'S

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

Spring time is change time
Crankcase and T & D should be drained, flushed and refilled with Gulf Summer Lubricants.
Good Gulf Service Goodyear Tires
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME
to see the fine displays of Jamestown Made Furniture in Southwestern New York's largest home furnishing store
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

CLARK HARDWARE COMPANY
A CLEAN HOUSE
Warm spring days—when Mother Nature is redecorating her home with new greenery—all remind us that house redecorating time has arrived!
CLARK HARDWARE CO. offers you a complete line of B. P. S. paints, varnishes and supplies

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Shoes for the Family
Florsheim, Red Cross Thoro Good, Freeman, Arch Mold, Red Goose
GEORGE L. SEIFERT
2894 Delaware Avenue

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
DE 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

We Are Now in Our NEW STORE
1931 PALMER AVENUE
With enlarged stock of GORHAM SILVER, Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss Watches and Jewelry.
B. GLASSMAN

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER
Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Difficult Cases Welcome

168 Myrtle Blvd. Larch. 2293

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave., Tel. 6473
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Complete Repair Service

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN
(Continued)

Jessalyn Yarn Shop
Louise Meyer, Prop.
94 SOUTH GRAND AVE.

All baking done on premises
North Baldwin Bakery
WM. RODER, Prop.
202 No. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.
Tel. Baldwin 3686
Pies, Coffee Cakes—Prompt Attention

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

rosalind light
pottery
english silver
costume jewelry
merle norman cosmetics
501 central ave. cedarhurst 0240

Dalsimer — Florist
Will Gladly Give Advice for Your Garden Needs
GRASS SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS
FERTILIZERS
CENTRAL AVENUE CEDARHURST

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Specialist

White Hair Our Speciality
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00
All Permanents include a re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main St. and 38th Ave. Free Parking at Community Parking Space

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4441-4445

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-21 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Mgr. FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Storage and Repairing—Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
NO JOB TOO BIG OR TOO SMALL
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL. 9-7609

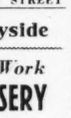
FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70th RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Lucie Chapeaux



Latest Fashions and Hats Remodeled
1 CONTINENTAL AVE. Bo. 8-4917

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

olga held hair dresser
Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 146 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

WESTINGHOUSE
WASHERS RANGES
REFRIGERATORS
SNYDER-GARVEY, INC.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

6 Cu. Ft. Family Size Only.....$111.75

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
INCORPORATED
Your Headquarters for
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
ARROW SHIRTS
STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRICIAN
Charles R. Mole
Licensed Electrical Contractor
Wiring, Fixtures, Appliances
70 Ellison Avenue, Roosevelt, N. Y.
TEL. FREE. 6222

FREEPORT—Merrick

LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Specializing in Lawn Maintenance
TREES SHRUBS
SPRAYING PRUNING
ALLAN WOOD
99 Lindenmere Drive
Merrick, L. I. Free. 7236

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

THE COTTAGE LINEN SHOP
Martex Towels — Luncheon Sets
Handkerchiefs by Bloch Frères
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Great Neck 1680

HARRIETTE LIGETY
— Corsetiere —
Ready made and to order
Girdles—All-in-ones—Brassieres
Brassieres from 1.00, Girdles from 3.98
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Gowns—Coats
"Lillian Kass . . . of course"
Forest Hills ● 73-07 Austin Street BOulevard 8-0147
Great Neck ● 97 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 4120

Swank Hairdresser
The Frances Fox Method
72 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck
Great Neck 558
Marcelling Zotos and Eugene Permanent Finger Waving

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

Hazel Babcock
Interior Designing Gifts
71 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 159
"A Madison Avenue Shop on Middle Neck Road"

HANOPHY'S
GREAT NECK MARKET
Meats of Quality
48 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Phones 2860
Great Neck 2861 Delivery Service

WAYSIDE FLORIST
200 Middle Neck Road
(Next to Murphy's Warehouse)
Landscaping
If your grounds need attention call at Wayside Florist. Expert Garden Construction—all types.
PHONE GREAT NECK 30

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4300-1-2

Millincourt
CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Sacks Jewelry Co.
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
EST. 1914
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Tailored Deb Shop
New Spring and Summer Fashions
250 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
Hempstead 5909

Phone Hempstead 521
SPRING FURS
Certified Cold Storage
M. BREWER & CO., Inc.
FURRIERS
117 Main Street
19 Years in Hempstead

BEDDING & LINOLEUM
CARPETS AND RUGS
"If it covers the floor, we have it"
We now have on hand one of the largest selections of FIBRE RUGS in Nassau County
F. MICHAELS & CO., Inc.
221-3 Front Street Hemp. 4937

Corsets
Expert Fitting ** Famous Makes
No charge for alterations
Ettingers
239 FULTON AVE. Opp. Franklin Shops

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS--POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6727 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIX-UP — Use Sears Tools
PAINT-UP — Use Sears Paint
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8102 ROOSEVELT AVE., JACKSON HEIGHTS
Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700

Established 1894
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0450

Enna Jettick
Shoes for Women
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Special Department for Children
X-Ray Fitting
ROOSEVELT AVE., COR. 83RD STREET

It's FUR Storage Time
Our Scientific Vaults are ready to receive your FURS where they will be expertly cared for and protected from all risks.
FOR MESSENGER SERVICE CALL HA. 1-5563
GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
83-23 37TH AVENUE

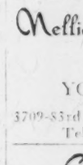
JAMAICA

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-21 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Manchester Upholstering Co.
89-64 165 St. REpublic 9-5630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
Reupholstering Living Room Suites
Refinishing Draperies
Mattress renovating Slip Covers
Established 1912

LITTLE NECK



DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Fresh Strawberry Sodas and Sundaes. We make our own ice-cream.
253-21 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-2564
Prompt Delivery

LYNBROOK

Our Make of Chocolates and Old Time Candy
MUELLER'S
82 Atlantic Avenue

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Domestic Paint Co.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Tel. Lynbrook 133
9 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4- Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset -4

An Invitation to Be Beautiful
Permanent Waving
by
ANTHONY and JEAN
Manhasset 1040 481 Plandome Rd.

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

Sportswear—Accessories
FAYS
Scientific Corseting
216-13 Jamaica Avenue

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

Keystone Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
NORMAN PAINT CO.
TWO STORES
220-23 Jamaica Ave. 213-25 Jamaica Ave
Missouri 7-1200 Hollis 5-5565

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs — Draperies — Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
127 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Richmond Hill 2-0338
Phone
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200
Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

FUR STORAGE
Now Is the Time to Store Your Cloth and Fur Coats
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave. at 164th St. Rich. Hill 2-8314

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
HATS
Tailored or Flower-Decked
106-13 Jamaica Ave., *Our Only Store*

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

This Season's Outstanding Values at $1.85
Every new style shown
GANGEL'S
MILLINERY SHOP
115-09 JAMAICA AVE.

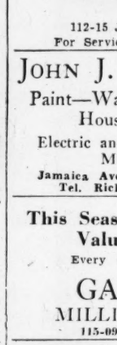
GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Bags
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

Miller Auto Repair Service
Quaker State Lubricants
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
8701 104th Street Vir. 7-9646

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Schiavelli's Beauty Salons
Our 18th Anniversary



During the week of April 22, when we celebrate our anniversary, every patron will receive a package of perfume as a token of appreciation for their patronage.
Permanent Waves from $3.50
Other Waves $5.00, $6.50, $10.00
Mon., Tues., Wed., Three 50c items $1.25
80-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8300
Jamaica Branch 89-37A 165th St.
Next door to Loft's Rep. 9-3050

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. Franklin, Inc.
HARDWARE
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Agent for
Devoe & Raynolds Paints and Varnishes
Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, N. Y.
136-16 Springfield Boulevard
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE HOSIERY
Dilman's
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2677-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

MT. VERNON FUR SHOP
3 PROSPECT AVE.
Our bonded representative will call for your furs. Send your furs and fur-trimmed garments to us before warm weather sets in. Do it now,
CALL FAIRBANKS 4-6667

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BONNIE BROOK
Jane Gardner
Well Balanced Meals Deliciously Cooked at Reasonable Prices
59 Locust Avenue New Rochelle 9661

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Jewelry
Silverware
China
Repairs a Specialty
496 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Judith Rochelle
(Formerly Gregory's)
Specialists in Feminine Apparel
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN ST.
NEW ROCHELLE

THE **KARMELKORN** SHOP
- KARMELKORN
- SEASONED POP-CORN
- CHEESE CORN
- SALTED NUTS
- HOMEMADE CANDIES

534 Main St., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(near Proctor's)

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children
Cor. Main and Church Sts.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

New Arrivals in

W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes for Men
BUSTER BROWN
for Children
SHOES *for the entire family*
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

The Beauty Mart

3 Items for One Dollar all week
2274 Grand Concourse
Bronx, N. Y.
Phone FOrdham 4-9521

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

Flowers for every occasion
ROSEDALE FLORIST
Ocean and Church Avenues

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

Lubrication
FIRESTONE TIRES
Autolite Batteries
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED
Conscientious Repair Work
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON

Manhattan

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
81A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 181th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

Staten Island

DONGAN HILLS

ANTHONY BISSO
Choice Plants and Cut Flowers
42 Whitaker Place Phone Don Hills 6-2636
Perennials—Rock Plants—Roses
Annuals—Seedlings—Shrubs

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGERBER GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM — Weissgerber — BUTTER and EGGS
2011 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND GIBRALTAR 2-6600
NEVINS STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW DORP

KOCH HALL PAINT COMPANY
Wall Paper and Paints
16-18 New Dorp Lane
New Dorp, S. I.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Hoisting—Packing
Crating—Shipping
William A. Morris, Inc.
Moving — Storage — Warehouse
88 Barker St., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-3600

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

Delicious Meals Served
LUELLA J. BERESFORD
Sunday Night Suppers 50c
A catering department is also operated which features complete service for all Social Occasions.
207 WOLFS LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
TEL. PELHAM 1582

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Mayflower Station Y-55
151 WOLF'S LANE
Complete Automotive Service
Socony Products
William A. Maynard Manager — Telephone Pelham 0465

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

Spring Fashions
Redingote and Bolero Costumes
Straws, felts, turbans and flowers to complete your costumes at
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Ave.

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Up-To-Date Co.
Coat Sale
Now in Progress
The Up-To-Date Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

E. V. GRANT
317 Main St.
Painters and Decorators
PHONE 615

Let Us Help You With Your House Cleaning
RUGS—BLANKETS
DRAPES—CURTAINS
SLIP COVERS
Cleaned thoroughly and Renewed to Fresh Beauty
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
542 MAIN STREET Phone 644

Burpee's Seeds Grow
SALTFORD *Says So*
18 CANNON STREET PHONE 538

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
at New Low Rates
Convenient Payments Arranged
ROSENBERG & KAHN
"Service That Excels"
2 Cannon Street Phone 998

Your First Stop
on Your Way OUT-OF-DOORS
is **Luckey's Summerland**
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

SIRING BROTHERS
227 Main Street Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys—Keds
—Moccasins—Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

Thank You Everyone!
for your inquiries and orders to **All AA Books, Garden Encyclopedia, Letters to Strongheart, Dictionaries, Magazine Subscriptions and Renewals**
Tel. 3982-J
"Expectantly yours,"
MARION E. RYER 85 Market St.

FLEMING'S
A New Line of
SUITS, SPORT COATS and SLACKS
for Men and Young Men
Sizes 34 to 44
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

ROCHESTER

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

BRIGHTON PLACE
DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday Through Friday

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
120 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

Why not have
A Delicious Sunday Dinner
with
Edith Ellis
38 East Avenue Reasonably Priced
Featured in Duncan Hines "Adventures in Good Eating"

Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
MONROE 8484
Insured Moth-Proof Cleaning

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
11 SPENCER PLACE SCARS. 171

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance
Telephone Scarsdale 5858

Charles J. Goyert & Co.
Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3736
White Plains, N. Y. Scars. 6156
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 413

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

THE IDAMAE SHOPPE
306 State Street
New Skirts, New Sweaters
New Dresses
Arriving every day
PHONE 6-5619

SYRACUSE

We Specialize on Train Calls
ADAMS CAB CO.
Five and seven pass.
Packard Sedans
HOTEL SYRACUSE
Phone 2-3000 Weddings

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

GEO. B. ROTH
Broughton's
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
Now That Spring Is Here
it's time to think about clothes. . . . Here you will find simple, good taste . . . smartness at moderate prices.
DRESSES . . . . . $3.95 up
COATS . . . . . 16.88 up
SUITS . . . . . 9.88 up
HOSIERY . . . . . 69c up

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
Feyl's Hat Shop
81 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
TROY, NEW YORK

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
Tel. Troy 590

UTICA

Spring
IN THE HOME
Something new? Yes, and the chances are you'll start with curtains and draperies, or perhaps a colorful set of slip covers. Wells has a full selection of the very smartest innovations in modern decorative trends. Why not come in and see them?
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

A bell appears on the 30-centai value of the new set of stamps from Lithuania. This is the "Laisvés Varpas" (Liberty Bell) which the Lithuanian-Americans presented to Lithuania in 1918 when the national independence was attained from Russia. The bell,

Lithuania: Bell of Liberty

which is now in the Kaunas Museum of Vytautas Didziojo, is expected to be removed to the ancient capital of Vilna, recently restored to Lithuania on the downfall of Poland. One other bell of like import appears on a stamp, the Sesquicentennial issue of the United States, which appeared in 1926 in commemoration of the

Famous American Series—Composers: 1c, Stephen Collins Foster; 2c, John Philip Sousa; 3c, Victor Herbert; 5s, Edward A. MacDowell; 10c, Ethelbert Nevin.

150th anniversary of American independence. Other kinds of bells appear on stamps, particularly on stamps picturing engines and locomotives. A study of these stamps will bring to light a series of bells, and if one wishes to go further in this study many bell and carillon towers of Europe are to be found pictured on stamps from the different countries.

Stamps From Other Nations

Belgium—A set of six stamps will be issued in aid of the musical foundation sponsored by Queen Elizabeth, and sold at double face to provide the necessary aid funds.

Brazil—The Brazilian poet Machado de Assis will be honored by the issuance of a special 400-reis stamp bearing his portrait.

Lithuania — A series of three commemorative stamps have appeared in recognition of the regaining of the ancient capital Vilna from the Poles. The 15c. value shows a view of Vilna, the 30c. value pictures Gediminas, Lithuanian Grand Duke, who established Vilna as the capital in 1323, and the 60c. pictures the Vytautas Crateau at Trakai, or birthplace of Vytautas. A new 15c. stamp, a red brown in color, pictures the modernized version of a figure on horseback, with the sun's rays forming the background.

Nicaragua—A 2.50c. value airmail stamp is to be issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the forming of the Pan American Union. The stamp shows the Statue of Liberty flanked by the flags of the nations forming the Union.

Slovakia — A 10-korunas value postal issue (deep blue) has just made its appearance. The stamp pictures a government building in Bratislava.

Do You Know What—

1. A watermark is?
2. A First Day cover is?
3. An overprint is?
4. A Mint stamp is?
5. A Commemorative stamp is?

Answers

1. A watermark is the pattern in paper produced during the process of manufacture and when the fibers of the paper are still wet. It is usually produced by the "Dandy Roll," on which the design is placed, and then impressed into the paper just before it passes under the large rolls.
2. A First Day cover is one on which a stamp is placed and postmarked on its first day of issue and sale.
3. An overprint is a printed inscription or device added after the postage stamp has been printed to alter its appearance, and usually denotes a special use for the stamp.
4. A Mint stamp is one that retains its freshness as when first released from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (United States).
5. A Commemorative stamp is issued to honor some special date or event in history, and is usually of special design.

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Did You Ever Wonder

How Transatlantic Cables Are Laid?

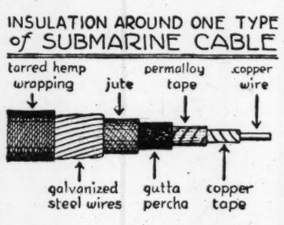
A transatlantic submarine cable consists of a specially woven wire rope, protected against damage and insulated against water and the leakage of electricity, to carry the conducting wires for telegraph circuits.

The first attempt to lay a cable across the Atlantic was made in 1857, the year the first telegraph line was completed to span the American continent. The cable broke when the cable ship was only about 400 miles from shore, and the attempt was abandoned. In the following year two cable ships met in mid-ocean, spliced their cables together and, working toward opposite shores, succeeded in laying some 2,000 miles of submarine cable.

The wires in this cable, however, were soon burned out by the strong electrical currents used to send telegraph signals such a long distance. It was not until seven years later that a new, improved cable was successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland by the Great Eastern, the largest ship afloat at that time.

Cable ships carry the cable coiled in huge tanks. The cable is uncoiled and paid out by machinery as the ship travels the course. The "Dominia" has four cable tanks with a total capacity of more than 3,000 miles of cable. The cable from one tank is led over to the bottom of an adjoining tank in loading, so that the entire length can be paid out without interruption.

The cable is wrapped several times around a large drum, sometimes 6 feet in diameter, from which it goes through cable guides on its way overboard to rest on the ocean bed. A dial connected with the drum indicates the length of cable that has been paid out. A special device known as a "dynamometer" serves to indicate the amount of stress on the cable, which, in deep water, may amount to around two tons.



The cable is much thicker and heavier at the shore end because the danger of damage is greater there, and this heavy part of the cable is laid by a smaller ship. Because of damage done to submarine cables by the nets of fishing trawlers, a new invention makes it possible to plow a furrow in the sea bottom in which the cable may be buried for protection.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Hoosier State?
2. A cangue?
3. The country of which Carol II is King?
4. Weehawken?
5. Bonsecours Market?
6. The site of the Washington Elm?
7. George Washington University?
8. The Capitoline Hill?
9. The Gunnison River?
10. The Peel Line?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Speaking of Music

Music, then, and not poetry, as is often supposed, is the true type, or measure of perfected art.—Walter Pater.

A man should hear a little music, read a little poetry, and see a fine picture every day of his life.—Goethe.

The effect of good music is not caused by novelty. On the contrary it strikes us more the more we are familiar with it.—Goethe.

Vocations

Heroes for Sale

Football having the hold it has over so many millions of Americans, a man in the east found a unique way to capitalize on this love for the sport. Securing full-length pictures of each member of various teams, he pasted them on two-ply veneer board, then cut the players' outlines with a jig-saw. These figures he mounted on a grooved base.

During the football season he found a ready market for as many teams as he could turn out, for fans enjoyed the idea of being able to line up opposing teams on the dining-room table or other large surface representing the gridiron, while listening to games over the radio.

He hopes to duplicate the idea, now, with the baseball teams of the major leagues. — Whitney W., Hollywood, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Added Attraction

Chauncey M. Depew, while attending the Omaha Grand Exposition in company with President Calloway of the New York Central Railroad, went into a sideshow.

The entertainment proved poor and the attendance very meager, and the two men were making ready to depart when they noticed a sudden influx of new patrons.

"Let's wait a little while longer," suggested Depew. "Maybe something better is coming."

A half hour later, when nothing new had appeared, the two men again made ready to depart, when Depew felt a hand on his shoulder, and turned to find an old friend standing at his side.

"So you're really here," exclaimed the friend. "I didn't believe him."

"Believe who?" asked Depew.

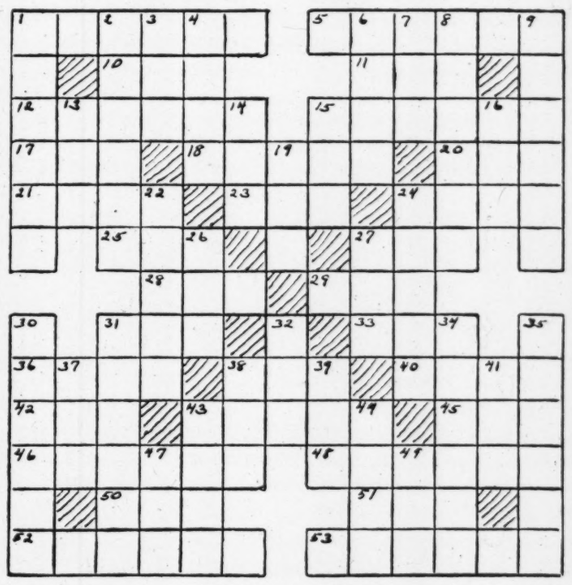
"The barker on the outside," was the reply. "He's out there telling the crowd to come in and see the one and only Chauncey M. Depew."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Indiana.
2. A heavy wooden collar or yoke, worn around the neck by convicts in China as a punishment.
3. Rumania.
4. A town in New Jersey opposite New York City; named from the Delaware Indian weachin, "maize lands."
5. Montreal, Canada; here the "habitants" sell poultry, vegetables, homemade chairs and rugs, etc.
6. Cambridge, Massachusetts; it was under this tree General Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775.
7. Washington, D. C.
8. One of the seven hills of ancient Rome, northwest of the Palatine, on the left bank of the Tiber, on which the Capitol was erected.
9. It rises in Gunnison County, Colorado, and empties into the Colorado River; 150 miles long.
10. The Netherlands line of defensive fortifications.

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Who "is willin' " in "David Copperfield"?
5—Who is hero of "Gone With the Wind?"
10—In speaking of Mizzah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
11—In what month was Johannes Brahms born?
12—Where is Uppsala?
15—One who uses a sword or foil does what?
17—Concealed.
18—What is a city of Missouri?
20—Castle Peak is highest of what mountains?
21—Children of whom returned with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:42)?
23—What is a county of northeastern South Dakota?
24—What mountains gave name to Sujiotes?
25—Where is Winnemucca (abbr.)?
27—What is a town of Persia?
28—What is a hawthorn berry?
29—What is a garland worn by Hawaiians?
31—Would a Japanese eat, don, or row a mino?
33—A dwarf is what?
36—What playing card has a figure like the trefoil?
38—In speaking of Biblical Jogbehah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
40—What is sliced cabbage served as a salad?
42—What is a female silky?
43—Who was one of Jacob's sons?
45—Who was father of Bezaleel (Ex. 31:2)?
46—What is a city of Indiana?
48—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of France?
50—Where is Lanett (abbr.)?
51—A catchword is what?
52—What is a commune of Anhalt, Germany?
53—Harold Lloyd's spectacles are minus what?

Down

1—Og was a king of what place?
2—What is a commune of Netherlands?
3—Young antelope is what?
4—What river of Germany flows to the Elbe?
6—What is a Swedish seaport at mouth of Ume River?
7—What color is imparted to skin by exposure to sun?
8—What place did Aristotle make famous?
9—Who wrote "Stones of Venice"?
13—Irvin S. Cobb is renowned as what?
14—Cain found refuge in what land?
15—What is the Jenny Lind used by anglers?
16—What measure of length is now rarely used?
19—What do you call one circuit around a race track?
22—What place was northern limit of exploration of spies (Num. 13:21)?
24—An iceboat is propelled by what?
26—What is a salt lake of eastern Turkey, Asia?
27—What is a county of southern Texas?
30—What is a forest canton of Switzerland?
31—Who was a famous American negro poet?
32—What is a commune of Belgium?
34—Boehm improved what musical instrument? (pl.)?
35—What little boy is hero of a Dickens novel (poss.)?
37—What is a county of southeastern New Mexico?
38—What suffix is used to form adjectives?
39—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
41—Exist.
43—What king of Judah undertook reformation of idolatry (poss.)?
44—What would you see at Indianapolis Speedway (sing.)?
47—What is worn by officiants at Eucharist?
49—Who was Joshua's father?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Geographical Oddities

Good Climate Wasted

En route to Manila from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Guam, the writer traveled for 21 days in a ship with a young United States naval ensign who spent a portion of each day grousing about all the fine climate "that is going to waste" over this portion of the Pacific.

There is a great deal of logic in what he had to say. Here is an area roughly eight times the size of the United States basking under the most salubrious climate to be found on this planet. It is never uncomfortably hot or uncomfortably cold. An abundant rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year hisses to waste in the brine of the sea. It is remarkably free from high winds or any kind of violent storms.

Suppose geography in the making might have placed Greenland somewhere in this area. It would have been a land of fruitful abundance, capable of supporting no fewer than 50,000,000 people! But because Greenland is where it is, it has been only a bill of expense to the taxpayers of Denmark; it offers little more than a precarious livelihood to a few hundred frost-bitten Eskimos.

Daily Quotation

If a man does not know to what port he is steering, no wind is favorable to him.—SENECA.

A Verse for Today . . .

Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out: so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth.—Prov. 26:20.

Brevities

San Angelo Whit's Wit: The only one who should put faith in a rabbit's foot is a rabbit.

Franklin News: The best education in the world is that which enables a man to know when he has said enough.

St. Louis Star-Times: Another reason it costs so much to live is that our neighbors are always buying something we can't afford.

Milwaukee Journal: It's funny that nothing is said of Sumner Welles as a possibility for the presidency, if Coolidge got in on his silence.

In Lighter Vein

Houdini!

On examining an invoice of goods, a merchant found everything correct except one hammer which was missing.

"Oh, don't be unaisy, sir," cried his assistant. "Sure, I must have taken it out to open the box."

Line Not Working

"What is the best way to approach you for a little loan?" the prodigal son asked his father.

"Well," his father answered, "if I were you, I'd make the request by telephone, then hang up before you receive an answer!"—Franklin News.

Every Day!

"Your references are good. I'll try you," said the farmer to a lad who applied for a job in the poultry yard. "Is there any chance to rise, sir?" the boy asked. "Yes," said the farmer, "a grand chance. You'll rise at four o'clock every morning!"

A Good Choice

A friend asked Pat one day if he had to choose between the sun and the moon which he would choose. Pat gave it some thought and finally said:

"The moon, sir."

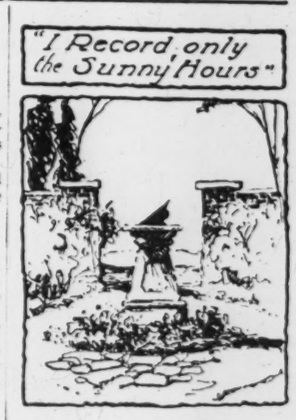
"And why the moon, Pat?"

"Faith, and 'tis loight all day—but at night it's dark and we need the moon."

Office Economy

A Glasgow merchant, famous in his way, came into his office one morning and found a young clerk writing a letter in rather a flourishing hand. "My man," he observed, "dinna mak' the tails o' yer g's and y's sae long. I want the ink tae last the quarter oot."—New Zealand Railways.

"It's too bad I don't have a dog so I could take advantage of that sale!"



The Second Mile

Long Beach, Calif.

A young married couple had invited a girl to go with them on a four-day automobile trip. As they were beginning the second day's drive, an auto in which an elderly couple were riding turned in front of theirs. There was a bump, and the car driven by the young man was damaged.

The driver of the other car immediately assured the young folks that he knew himself to be entirely to blame and that he would have all damage repaired at the garage that did his work. Then, instead of leaving the young people to shift for themselves, stranded and without transportation for two or three days in a strange city, he and his wife insisted that they go with them to their home and stay until the car was ready for use again. He is head gardener on a large estate and has a comfortable home on the estate grounds; and there the three were entertained as if they had been long-loved friends.

The wife is a remarkable cook; and, with an abundance of fresh vegetables available from the gardens, she seemed to enjoy preparing delectable meals for healthy young appetites. The girls in turn helped her as much as they could with the housework and dishwashing.

The elderly couple showed the young people all the sights of the beautiful estate and took them for rides around the countryside. The last day of the holiday when the car was ready for use, the three started home bubbling over with praise for their hosts and saying that they had had a much more pleasant time than if they had taken the trip as planned. They were very much inpressed by the kindness shown them by the gardener and his wife, who certainly exceeded the bare requirements of the law and went with them the "second mile."

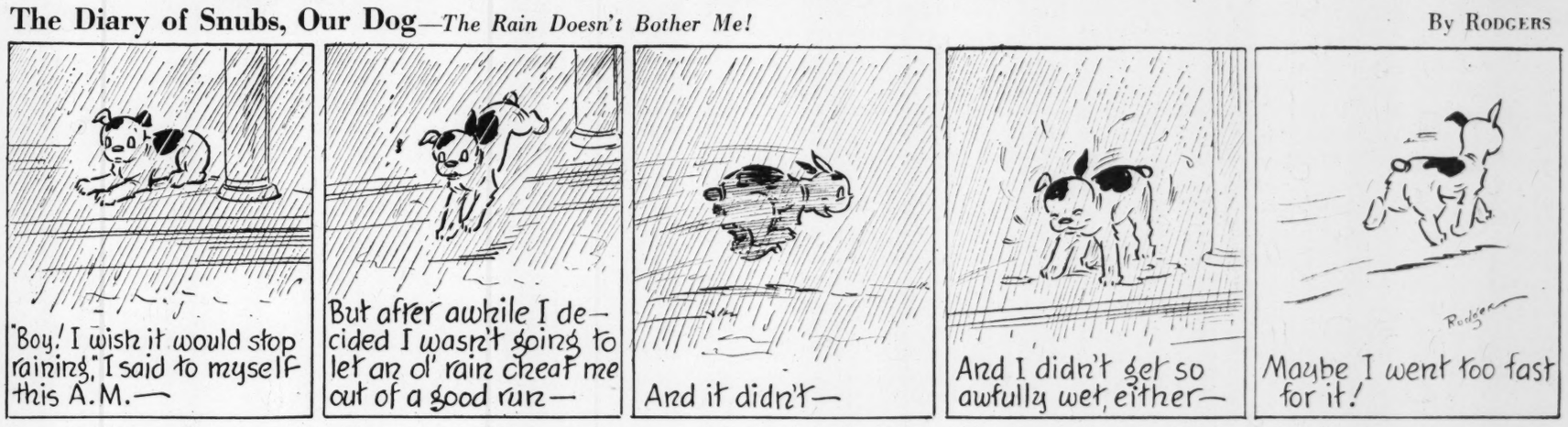
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fleeing From a Shadow*

By Le Pelley

AH!— THERE'S THE WINDOW WE CAME IN... WE'LL SOON BE OUT OF HERE.....
WAIT A MINUTE... GIVE ME THE CANDLE .... I'M GOING BACK!
HEY!— WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?! WE'RE GETTING OUT OF HERE!
LE'GO .... LE'GO!
I JUST SAW SOMETHING BACK THERE THAT PUTS A NEW LIGHT ON THINGS!
I DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING. YOU MUST BE DREAMING
BUD... SO FAR WE'VE JUST BEEN RUNNING AWAY FROM SHADOWS... A LOT OF FOLKS MAKE THAT SAME MISTAKE!
I GUESS I'M ONE OF THEM
LE PELLEY

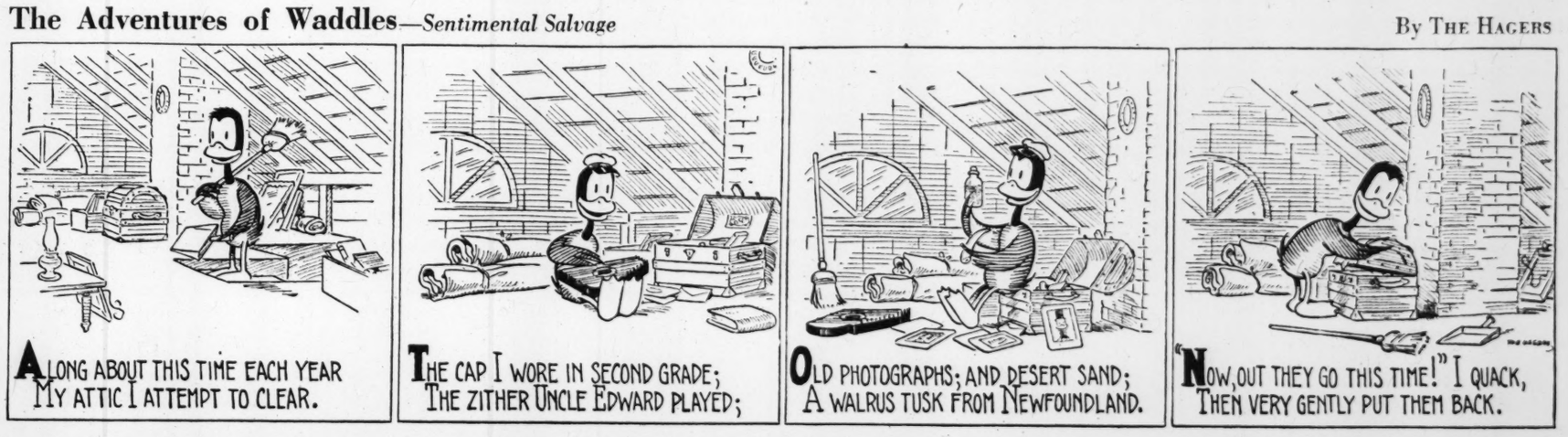
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Rain Doesn't Bother Me!*

By Rodgers


"Boy! I wish it would stop raining," I said to myself this A.M.—
But after awhile I decided I wasn't going to let an ol' rain cheat me out of a good run—
And it didn't—
And I didn't get so awfully wet, either—
Maybe I went too fast for it!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sentimental Salvage*

By The Hagers


ALONG ABOUT THIS TIME EACH YEAR MY ATTIC I ATTEMPT TO CLEAR.
THE CAP I WORE IN SECOND GRADE; THE ZITHER UNCLE EDWARD PLAYED;
OLD PHOTOGRAPHS; AND DESERT SAND; A WALRUS TUSK FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.
"NOW, OUT THEY GO THIS TIME!" I QUACK, THEN VERY GENTLY PUT THEM BACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sweden Testing Time

How long Sweden can maintain her neutrality toward a war which is raging on her Norwegian frontier may soon be decided. If Britain succeeds in cutting Germany's sea communications with her forces in Norway, then the Nazis may attempt to drive roughshod over Sweden, as they did over Norway and Denmark. For it is patent that not even the most powerful air fleet could do the work of sea carriers in transporting troops.

The news of the struggle between German and British troops between Narvik and the Swedish border brings the scene of action still nearer to the iron supply so vital to the Reich and opens the possibility of early violation of Swedish territory in the struggle for control. Indeed, the British today may be hoping for a German invasion of Sweden in the south, which would offer the Allies a legitimate excuse for exercising control over Swedish ore deposits.

So Sweden again lives through anxious days. All through the Finnish war the Swedes worked themselves up into a ferment over their neutrality. There was no binding engagement upon them to become Finland's ally. But deep out of Swedish bone a feeling arose that "Finland's fight is ours." This, indeed, was the slogan used in the raising of fighting funds. The Finnish struggle was felt to be a Swedish fight because of the old tradition that the historic Swedish frontier—the frontier that marked the outermost limit of their security—lay on the Systerback, the Karelian river separating Finland and the Soviet Union. However, the war came to an end without any Swedish intervention.

Nations fight when their own security is threatened. Nine out of every ten Swedes no doubt felt that the Finnish-Russian peace treaty accentuated their insecurity. But they rationalized their lack of military action by pointing to the danger from Nazi Germany. Every Swede believed that in the event of overt military help to Finland, Sweden would immediately be invaded by Germany. But the line of least assistance to Finland, it was obvious, didn't guarantee noninterference from Germany. And the Swedes knew it. They felt only that they would get a breathing spell. As they put it, "Our choice is between a battlefield now and a battlefield three months hence."

This would seem to be precisely the choice raised again by the Nazi descent upon Norway. More of Norway than of Finland abuts Sweden. But any attempt to regard Norway's fight as Sweden's would invite a prompt Nazi descent upon Sweden. The Swedes know that the odds are against any self-restraint on the part of Berlin, no matter how much Sweden may deserve consideration at Nazi hands by its forbearance in the war with Norway. Apparently that forbearance does not extend to the granting of transit privileges for German troops seeking to hold Norway. The statement of Prime Minister Hansson indicates Sweden will fight on that issue.

None who is jealous for the civilization of Scandinavia but looks upon Sweden's predicament with considerable sympathy. A battlefield now or a battlefield in three months! Swedes, like the other Scandinavians, are not ready for military encounter. They are trying desperately to fill in the gaps in their defense system. They may be overtaken before they have scarcely begun the job. And then any thrust into war would involve the people in a back-to-the-wall conflict in a European war which they had become accustomed to think would never arrive in the North.

A New Blue Ribbon

War, it is said, has turned over the North Atlantic to the tramp steamers, those greasy-gray, rust-streaked gypsies of the sea, freighters of medium tonnage and little speed that are willing to take their chances against submarines and mines. Under these conditions and with the big, palatial passenger liners laid up at dock, it is not to be expected that any new records will be hung up for fast passage between Bishop's Rock off the British Coast and Ambrose Lightship.

But the marine news of American ports carries indication of a new prize to be striven for, a new banner metaphorically to be flown at the masthead of the ship that can win it. This is the pennant for the fastest time between leading ports of the North American and South American coasts. On Tuesday a cargo liner hove into New York harbor exactly fifteen days and fifteen hours out of Buenos Aires, the fastest time ever made by a freighter over that course of 6,000 miles, approximately twice the distance across the North Atlantic.

Appropriately the ship which made this non-stop run was named for Donald McKay, builder of the clipper, Flying Cloud, which twice made the trip 'round the Horn from New York to San Francisco in eighty-nine days in the era of fast sailing ships—and once made the homeward-bound trip in seventy-six days, before the prevailing westerlies. There are awards both of honor and business awaiting lines that can speed up the pace of transportation between the United States seaboard and ports below the equator such as Rio de Janeiro, Callao, and Valparaiso.

Another Tomato Argument?

Noting the widely-publicized congressional discussion on the proper pronunciation of "tomato," recently recorded on this page, the erudite Portland Oregonian points to the origin of the word in Nahuatl, the language of the Aztecs, who knew it as "tomatl," from which the Spanish "tomate" was derived. The Oregonian opines that the manner in which the Aztecs, or even the Spanish, pronounced it should govern our usage—which should comfort the proponents of "tomahto."

"But tomatoes are best with a dressing of clear lemon juice and Spanish or Italian olive oil, however you pronounce them," the editorial adds.

It seems to us that they approached ambrosia when eaten with a handful of salt under the shade of the old peach tree, just after being picked in Aunt Mary's garden on a hot August afternoon. . . . Or is the Oregonian trying to start another tomayto-tomahto argument?

Mr. Hull "Agrees"

When Secretary Hull describes the Netherlands Indies as of interest to many countries and as an important factor in the commerce of the whole world, he states the broad basis of those islands' security. So important are they to United States commerce, for example, that their owners, the Dutch, have always banked on the probability of the United States Navy's taking at least an indirect part in their defense.

This part might not amount to participation in naval warfare so far from American shores. But it does consist of moral and diplomatic pressure backed by naval might. The United States Government already is taking such a part in the defense of the East Indies against possible attempts to alter their status. This is the meaning of the Secretary of State's insistence on maintenance of the Netherlands Indies' status quo.

Mr. Hull's statement is in reply to one by Japan's Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita. It is a most necessary reply, although Mr. Arita had said something which sounded very similar to what Mr. Hull now says. Mr. Hull has added, in effect, that he expects Japanese actions to prove that Mr. Arita means the same thing that the United States means when these two countries talk about the East Indies.

But both Washington and Tokyo have avoided the "acute angle" in their discussion. So far, there is no question of "face" involved. Mr. Hull has spoken in time to prevent such a question's arising.

Japan already has a considerable economic foothold in the islands. What it particularly needs from them is raw materials. The United States has a similar interest, and another which arises from the position of those islands on world-trade routes which are important to American shipping. Neither country would be pleased with the prospect of engaging in warfare there.

Even with Britain busy elsewhere, these islands present no easy "grab" for Japan so long as other large powers assert their interests in them. Naval operations in that area, even for Japan, are long-range operations. And it is unlikely Japan could balance—merely by possessing them—the great economic embarrassments which might follow a further sudden deterioration of Japan's commercial relations with the United States.

So Mr. Hull and Mr. Arita—while probably not meaning quite the same thing when they use the same phrases—yet have many reasons to suppose that their definitions of the position of the Netherlands Indies are at least reconcilable.

Chaining the Chain Store

That indefatigable defender of the independent retail merchant, Representative Wright Patman of Texas, has again dusted off his lance for a no-quarter fight against that hydra-headed monster, the big chain store system. He is ostensibly fighting monopoly and the "concentration of wealth in the hands of a few," but observers might point out that in his preoccupation with the faults and dangers of America's present system of distribution, he has not found time to make the not-too-damaging admission that chains can lay claim to certain constructive developments. However, Mr. Patman's opponents are making good that omission.

Even those whom the worthy anti-chain jouster would take under his wing are restive under his championship. His solicitude for the farmers who "were forced to sell their products for $3,000,000,000 less than a fair market price" because of chain store "conspiracy" seems less convincing after Secretary of Agriculture Wallace repudiates the graduated chain store tax bill, while Edward A. O'Neal, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declares it punitive in aim and tending to destroy efficient distribution. Others to whom Mr. Patman's arguments appear unconvincing include the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Wool Growers' Association, and others.

Pertinent to the whole question is the fact that mass distribution, of which chain store selling is a valid example, answers a vital need in a mass-production age. Chains have succeeded because they have offered quality at lowered costs. A Twentieth Century Fund survey shows that they operate at lower expense ratios, pay higher average wages, show greater sales per employee, and have a faster rate of turnover than do independent stores as a whole. The chains' great service has been in lowering prices and thus increasing consumers' buying power.

As for the independent grocers, it has been shown that there are thousands more than in 1929 and they are in the aggregate doing amost three times as much business as the chains. Any sound effort to protect the independents must take account of the chains' great benefits and seek to retain them.

The Bookshelf

Monroe and Pan America

Insight into origins of the Monroe Doctrine is only one of the substantial contributions to inter-American understanding made by Prof. Joseph Byrne Lockey in his ESSAYS IN PAN AMERICANISM (University of California Press. $2).

James Monroe usually receives less than full credit from historians for the Doctrine that bears his name. The British Foreign Minister of 1823, George Canning, and his predecessor Castlereagh, undoubtedly contributed much to the evolving idea of setting the New World apart from Spanish reconquest. Professor Lockey does not enter extensively into these disputes. But he presents vignettes from Monroe's long preparation for enunciation of the Doctrine.

In the chapter of "Toledo's Florida Intrigues," Monroe appears as Secretary of State in 1811. He conferred at Washington with José Álvarez de Toledo, that mixed figure who posed as a foe of Spain, and ended by "repenting" in the bosom of his Spanish homeland. Toledo stood in 1811 for various devious revolutionary plots.

Monroe during those days dealt with the white-hot issue of whether Latin-America could win and maintain its independence. The possibility of having another great power established in Florida, Mexico, or Central America was by no means remote or fanciful.

John Quincy Adams, as Ambassador to London, also learned in those uncertain times to seek above all for his country a position of solitary power in the Western Hemisphere. "The Royalists everywhere detest and despise us as Republicans," he wrote in 1816 to his father, former President John Adams. As Secretary of State under Monroe in 1823, the younger Adams was to stand at the President's elbow and actually draft some phrases of the famous Doctrine.

Professor Lockey essays the difficult task of defining Pan Americanism. From plunges into the cloud of vague generalities and misconceptions, he emerges clutching seven foundation stones. They are: independence, representative government, territorial integrity, law instead of force, nonintervention, equality, and co-operation.

With all of these points except three—representative government, nonintervention, and equality—there can be little disagreement. As ideals, even those three characterize the American continent. In practice, the Pan American Union retains all of them, however far individual nations fall short of their full realization.

James G. Blaine, founder of the modern Pan American movement, is presented intimately and sympathetically by Professor Lockey. Blaine in 1881 tried to revive the fraternal spirit prevailing among the American nations during the 1810's and 1820's. In 1889-90 he succeeded, at the First Pan American Conference in Washington. There was born the Pan American Union, now celebrating its first half century devoted to promoting inter-American good will, understanding, and security. R. H. S.

Lots to Do Besides Watch

Mr. Revere: Two Portraits

So much in the realm of pure folklore is believed about Paul Revere that we are in danger of losing the inspiring story of a man who demonstrated for his times—and, if we are wise, for these times—the true conception of democracy. Some day, somebody will write a biography of Revere and in it his midnight ride will appear as but an incident—a brave, useful incident for which he was especially equipped—in a long human experience crowded with throbbing episodes in his quest for, as he put it, "the liberty which the human mind craves."

There is much material extant about Revere: some of his own letters, his house in Boston, many examples of his artistry, and his industry. His deeds, especially through Longfellow, speak loudly of him as a dashing man of action. Court records bespeak a man of strong convictions; he was once under peace bond for disagreements with a neighbor. We know he was a goldsmith (a good one), an engraver (not so good), a poet (very poor), a dentist, propagandist, messenger.

We know he had a sizable family, more than a baker's dozen of children who romped about North Square and brought the neighborhood youngsters home to see Paul's "motion pictures," made by drawing pictures on transparent paper and moving them in front of a lantern. From the central facts of his parentage, economic status, and the period in which he lived, we gain an impression of an artisan of ability, a forthright character, but—so it has appeared—not one given to flights of idealism, or scholarship.

* * *

Thousands of words have been written about such trivia as whether the lights in the steeple were really meant to guide Revere (as they were not), or whether they were meant (as they were) to flash a signal to friends waiting in Charlestown, so they would be apprised of the marching route of the British in the event Revere was prevented from leaving Boston. Whole books have been written to prove which steeple was actually used for the lanterns. Considerable disquisitions have been indited about the horse (Deacon Larkin's) that Revere rode.

Not long ago, a writer in search of certain facts about Revere's ride spent an afternoon thumbing through the Boston Public Library's comprehensive collection of such memorabilia. He came away with a lively curiosity about Revere—not about the ride, but how did he look, what sort of man was he, how would he fit into the picture today?

He found the answer in a remote basement room at the Boston Fine Arts Museum. It was contained in two portraits, one by John Singleton Copley, the other by Gilbert Stuart. Not only are both portraits apparently exact photographic likenesses of the man, but both convey vibrant impressions of individuality, an art which, of course, distinguished the work of both Copley and Stuart and which has caused their fame to endure. The paintings were handed down in the Revere family and, unfortunately, they were given to the Museum under the stipulation they could not be reproduced; so these pictures that are worth 10,000 words in any understanding of the Messenger of the Revolution are denied all those who do not visit the Museum's quaint Paul Revere room.

Copley and Revere were boys together on India Wharf. Both were tradesmen's sons, both were artists. Copley, familiar with his friend's every mood, painted Revere as a young man of about thirty, which would be in 1765. Although Revere is seated behind a work bench, the impression is of a large, tall man, perhaps six feet two or three inches and weighing well above 200 pounds. He is pictured in reflective mood, chin resting in right hand. In his left he holds a silver tea pot. His graver's tools lie on the bench. The face is heavy, square, South of France peasant type. The eyes are deep brown, almost black, like his hair. There is a quiet dignity about the man. The mouth is purposeful, stern; but the right eye is smiling.

* * *

Here is a physically powerful man, the picture seems to say, and a deft one, a man who is mentally calm and assured because he is strong. Here is a man upon whom others will rely for leadership; here is a man who will not be swayed from his objective by what others say or think. What Copley saw at thirty, Warren, Hancock, Adams, and the others recognized at forty.

Stuart painted a Revere who was nearing eighty, white-haired, mellowed, the mouth relaxed, both eyes twinkling with merriment. He had risen from low circumstances, the son of a Huguenot immigrant, successively to become a prosperous silversmith, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Continental Army, for a time in charge of the defense of Boston, a notable experimenter in copper and iron, and, in his seventy-eighth year, when he sat for Gilbert Stuart, one of the burgeoning Nation's premier industrialists, the owner of the Revere Copper Works. Rich, honored, beloved, the father of stalwart sons, Revere, when Stuart painted him, had just written a distant cousin, Rivoire, in Guernsey: "Come to America where I may help you realize the opportunities here in a land where there is that liberty for which the human mind craves." ROBERT R. MULLEN

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

"For Moral Organization"

When you speak of the uniting of nations, of international agreements, friendships and alliances, before rejoicing or grieving, you should find what is back of the said connection or union—good or evil. The very fact of the existence of a union solves nothing. If two are united in hatred of a third—whether two individuals, or two nations—their union is evil and a source of ever new evils. If they are united by mutual interest or general good the problem is still not solved, for interest may be unworthy, good may be fictitious, and then the union of nations, as of individuals, in that unworthy interest, in that fictitious good, if it is not already a direct evil, cannot be good and desirable in itself. Any union of people or nations can be positively approved only in so far as it co-operates to the moral organization of mankind, to the organization of unconditional good. Vladimir S. Solovieff (1853-1890) in "Unity of Mankind."

The Wide Horizon

The Face of Nations

By Laura B. Haddock

Every nation appears at first glance to have a simple, definite character, a sort of face, that seems to be made up of clear, unmodified lines of one kind or another. The face is either wholly pleasant, as far as we are concerned, or wholly unpleasant, all good or all bad. There are no half-tones in it. And especially there appears to be nothing in it which at all resembles the character of any other nation.

One thinks, upon beholding the nation for the first time, "Ah, you see? The Dutch are awfully stubborn." Or, "Dear me, isn't Sweden unfriendly!"

And this is all so far from being the whole truth, that it is hardly truth at all. The full character of the nation includes much more, so many traits common to all of us.

* * *

There was Enid, in London. She was a business girl, and was extremely kind and friendly to me. She loved order, neatness, efficiency. She was quick as a bird in all her motions. She even spoke rather quickly. Her enthusiasms were readily aroused. She understood American jokes, and adored all Americans. Anyone less "muddling" you couldn't imagine. Knowing her, shattered my first impression of the English, and I am glad to say the impression stayed shattered. The more English people I became acquainted with, the more that first impression kept breaking into bits.

For the characteristics of England and her people that stood sharply out to me at first, were not a bit like Enid. I thought, "Oh, the English! They do plod so. And they don't want to change, even for the better." (I suppose that ranks as the cardinal fault, to the American.)

I had some justification, of course. I recall how many, many times I heard English people say, reasonably, "Why, it's always been done that way." While I, an American, had been used to hearing my countrymen say, usually with some testiness, "Just because it has always been done that way, is that any reason we have to keep on doing it?"

Naturally, the nations differ. But they have infinitely more likenesses than they have differences.

* * *

Take Sweden, for example. When I first went to Stockholm, the Swedes seemed to me rather colorless and wholly frigid. In their glances I thought I saw reserve and an irritating self-sufficiency—anything but friendly hospitality.

It would have been a pity to have departed with that impression. Fortunately I came to know the Nilssons, that delightful large family of Swedes, who took me in as one of their own. They certainly were not cold; on the contrary, they were the most tender-hearted individuals I ever met. Anything in need—from a starveling kitten to the Allied armies—had their passionate concern. They loved each other dearly, and they loved their fellowmen the way the Good Samaritan loved his. The mother of the family went out looking for things she could do for the needy. The children brought home their friends, so that the warm hearth might spread its cheer to them, too. They were ardently devoted to their country.

Even as you and I.

* * *

When I went to France, I discovered that the French, who I knew were quick, vivid people, doing many things swiftly, are not at all a nation-in-a-hurry. They give themselves the leisure that the Americans, for instance, are often wishing they could find. The French cherish the hour over the café table, when the art of conversation flourishes and the sins of the Quai d'Orsay are vehemently told off and just as fiercely denied.

Political differences? Well, they exist, and I suppose they have their importance. So have differences of custom, of dress, of thought. But the samenesses are vastly more important. It is a heartening fact that we are all everyday people, that we love the same truths and adhere to the same fundamental principles of goodness, honesty, kindness, and courtesy. In spite of all the exceptions that come to mind, that is nevertheless true.

This is the real face of the nations. The other one—the one the stranger sees just at the outset—fades away bit by bit, as it should, and becomes of far less consequence than at first it was thought to be.

Mirror of World Opinion

Only Neutrals Have Fear

The French people suffered in the 1914 war more than any other nation. They had 3,000,000 people killed or wounded, they had their country invaded, their houses bombed, their forests destroyed, their fields turned into battlefields. They have more reasons than anybody, than any other nation in the whole world, to hate war, to despair over the coming back of such horrors. Eighteen months or two years ago, when the threat was coming nearer, you could hear some French people say: "Let's avoid this, by all means. I don't care. I want to die in my bed." Because French people are only human beings.

And then the time passed. And we quickly understood that we couldn't cheat, not even for a short time, on the law of sacrifice—sacrifice for our sake and for the sake of others—which is one of the fates of our country. That we couldn't cheat in our responsibilities, dreadfully heavy ones, in Europe and in the world.

We discovered that peace at any price is no peace at all, that the blackmailing was going on, the oppression was going on, the conquest of Europe was going on, that life at any price has no value whatever; that life is nothing without the privileges, the prides, the rights, the joys which make it worth living, and also worth giving. And we also discovered that there is something more hideous, more atrocious than war or than death; and that is to live in fear. When danger threatens you, fear, inaction, are no solutions at all. If you go back one single step, the whole world becomes suddenly too small for you to find a place to hide and feel secure.

Having to choose, last September, between defending or not defending our very conception of life, we chose to defend it and make it win. And, from then on, fear suddenly disappeared, and left us. I don't pretend that we are happy; frankly, there is nothing to be happy about. But in a way, we are relieved. At the present time, fear is not with the belligerent nations any more, with the countries which are fighting, which are menaced. There is no fear in Britain, in France, probably no fear in Germany. Extraordinarily enough, fear has gone somewhere else—to the countries which are not fighting, which are not menaced, to the countries "at peace."—MLLE. EVE CURIE, as quoted in the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Wire Tapping

It is a good thing that the facts about wire tapping in Rhode Island have finally come out into the open. The responsibility for wire tapping in connection with the State investigation of election frauds and Pawtucket municipal corruption is now known. Consider carefully and clearly the basic issues involved.

The Journal does not condone wire tapping. We believe Governor Vanderbilt made an error in judgment when he approved the use of this means in an effort to achieve a desirable and necessary end.

But the wire tapping incident must not be thrown as a smoke screen to blind the people of Rhode Island to the dishonesty which ran rampant in Pawtucket elections two years ago. It must not prevent the rooting out of election crookedness or other evidence of official corruption. . . .

Let no politician or partisan raise the issue of wire tapping in an attempt to sidetrack the current investigation of frauds and corruption. The wire tapping incident is closed. The fight for clean, honest government and for absolute fairness at the polls must go on. That is the fundamental issue in the entire matter.—*Providence Journal.*